U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL, HONG KONG

.43

CMP-SCMP-72-38

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

September 18-22, 1972

U. of ILL. LIBRARY

JAN 22 1973

CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-SCMP-72-38

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5217-5221
September 18-22, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Always Keep the Interest of the People Firmly in Mind 1

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Uphold the Party's Centralized Leadership and Seriously Implement the Party's Resolutions 6

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

NEW AND OLD CADRES

Party Committee of T'ungling Municipality, Anhwei Province, Perseveres in Conducting Line Education on the Cadres and Fully Develops the Role of Old Cadres in Revolutionary Practice 9

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Uphold Education in the Party's Basic Line for Cadres and the Masses 11

MASS CRITICISM AND REPUDIATION

Line Education Associated with Penetrating and Sustained Unfolding of Revolutionary Mass Criticism by Party Committee of Milo Hsien, Hunan Province 13

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres at All Levels in Hungan Hsien Perseveringly Grow Experimental Fields 15

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Wusih Hsien Guarantees Sufficient Manpower for the First Line of Agriculture 19

COAL MINE

East China Coal Mine Improves Ventilation Method 21

CHEMICAL SYNTHETICS

Northwest China ProvinceDevelops Chemical Synthetic Industry 21

IRRIGATION

East China Hilly Hsien Builds Extensive Irrigation System 22

FOREIGN RELATIONS

ATTU

First Congress of Asian Table Tennis Union Opens in Peking 24

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Permanent Representative to UN Feted in Peking 26

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Luta to Relax 27

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Exhibition of Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Closes in Canada 28

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Peking 28

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation 29

ITTF

Leading Members of ITTF and TT Associations and Sports Organization of Ecuador, Turkey, Colombia and Uruguay Arrive in Peking 30

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Advance Party Leaves Peking for Home 31

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Medical Association Delegation Feted in Peking 31

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show To Mark Korean National Day 32

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 32

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 33

Chinese National Football Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 33

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Bank Managing Director Arrives in Peking 34

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo Meet Pakistan President's Adviser on Sciences 34

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Vacationaist Back to Peking from Romania 35

Page

CHINA AND SWAZILAND

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Swaziland's Independence Anniversary 35

SYMPOSIUM ON CANCER

Chinese Cancerologists Attend International Symposium on Cancer Etiology 36

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador 36

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chou En-lai, Han Nien-lung Meet Adviser to Thai Table Tennis Delegation 37

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Thai Table Tennis Delegation Adviser 38

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Ankara 38

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Director General Leaves Peking 38

CHINA AND US

New York Lower Manhattan Working People's Delegation Leaves Peking 39

American Cardiologist Feted in Peking 39

American Doctors Arrive in Peking 40

UPI President Leaves Kwangchow for Home 40

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Zambian President 41

NATIONAL

POLITICS AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Firmly Uphold the Dialectical Unity of Politics and Military Science 42

Page

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Promote the Glorious Tradition of Observing Discipline and Cherishing the People 47

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Cadres in Hoch'ih District, Kwangsi, Conscientiously Read Works by Marx and Lenin in Their Full Text and Criticize Fallacies Disseminated by Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i Type 49

Conscientiously Read and Study and Overcome Empiricism 51

TECHNICIANS

Teach Technical Personnel To Follow the Red and Expert Road 54

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Quality First in Long-Term Planning 56

OBITUARY

NPC Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning Passes Away 61

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Outstanding Party Branch Secretary on Tibetan Plateau 65

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Multi-National Commune Prospers in Southwest China Border Area 67

GYMNASTICS

China Holds National Junior Gymnastics Contest 68

CARPET MAKING

Production of Famous Sinkiang Carpets Expanded 69

PLANT BREEDER

South China Outstanding Plant Breeder 70

FARM PRODUCE

Barley, Vegetables Grown on Tibetan Plateau 5,000 Meters Above Sea Level 71

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Afghanistan Holds Film Reception 73

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Arrives in Peking 73

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Burundi Permanent Representative to UN 74

Chou En-lai and Ho Ying Meet Burundi Permanent Representative to UN and Wife 74

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Fetes Chinese Ambassador 74

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking To Visit Sri Lanka and Nepal 75

Sri Lanka Amity Organization Delegation Feted in Peking 75

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus President Receives Chinese Ambassador 76

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation's Visit to China 76

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 76

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff Arrives in Peking 77

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Maltese National Day 78

Page

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Medical Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 78

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China-Korea Friendship People's Commune Celebrates Korean National Day 79

Korean Hydro-Meteorological Delegation Feted in Peking 80

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President's Adviser on Sciences Leaves Peking 80

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai TT Delegation Adviser Leaves Peking 81

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Holds Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation 81

CHINA AND US

American Doctors Feted in Peking 82

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Reception for Yugoslav Ensemble 82

NATIONAL

PARTY IN PLA

Members of Party Committee of Red-Army Regiment of a Certain Unit under the PLA Lanchow Command Work at Basic-Level Selected Points 83

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

The Pan 86

MOVIE SHOWS

Let the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants See Revolutionary Film 89

Voluntarily Serve Proletarian Politics 93

Send Films Up To High Mountains 95

Page

VETERAN TEACHERS

Give Play to the Party of the Old Teachers 97

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mobilize the Enthusiasm of the Teachers for Teaching for the Revolution 100

PORCELAIN

East China Porcelain Center Thrives 103

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority People Lead Happy Life in Tibet 104

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Works Help North China Hsien Overcome Drought 105

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Wang Meng Fetes Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Delegation 107

ATT CHAMPIONSHIP

Peking Holds Grand Gala Party for Friends from Foreign Table Tennis Circles 107

Peking Theatrical Performance in Honor of Friends from Asian Countries and Regions 109

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Delegation of Bolivian Central Labor Organization 110

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Bulgarian Embassy in Peking Gives National Day Cocktail and Film Show 112

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Permanent Representative to UN Leaves Peking 112

Page

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Acting Sports Minister Receives Chinese Badminton Delegation 113

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 113

CHINA AND GUINEA

Peking Banquet for Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff 114

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Arrives in Peking 115

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador Presents Films to Iraq 115

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation and Nigeria Table Tennis Association President Arrive in Peking 116

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Party and State Leaders Send Congratulatory Message to Korean Party and State Leaders 116

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets 24th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea 119

Peking Reception Celebrates DPRK National Day 121

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Kuo Mo-jo and Chu Ko-chen Meet Vietnamese Archaeological Delegation 123

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho 124

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Volleyball Delegation 125

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chi Teng-kuei, Kuo Yu-feng Meet Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party 125

Page

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives Reception 126

CHINA AND US

Chinese-Born American Mathematician Arrives in Peking 127

NATIONAL

POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Carry Out Cadre Policy and Policy on Intellectuals 128

BOOK REVIEW

Good Material for Line Education in the Country 131

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

400,000 Educated Young People in China Go to the Mountain and Countryside This Year 134

HSIEN-LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

Let the Basic Line Dominate All Work 136

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Conduct Penetrating Basic-Line Education and Strengthen Enterprise Management 140

STEEL PRODUCTION

Party Committee of Peking Steel Plant Penetratingly Carries Out Education in Ideology and Political Line, Inducing Marked Improvement in the Quality of the Steel and Rolled Steel Produced 143

Tientsin No. 3 Steel Refinery Fulfills Plan for First Half of This Year Ahead of Schedule 145

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Small Nationality in Southwest China Make Progress 147

CEMENT PRODUCTION

South China Province Develops Small Cement Industry 148

GOOD HARVEST

People's Commune Reap Good Harvest Despite Drought 149

Page

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Hsien Makes All-Round Progress in Agriculture 151

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Archaeologists Leave for Ethnological Meeting in Albania 153

Chairman of Albanian Women's Union Condoles on Death of Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning 153

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Peking Reception in Honor of Asian Correspondents Covering First Asian Table Tennis Championships 154

CHINA AND CANADA

New Fruits of Sino-Canadian Friendship--Report on Chinese Pavilion at 1972 Canadian National Exhibition 155

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Presents White-Lipped Deer to Sri Lanka Children 157

Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking 157

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Peking for Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia 158

CHINA AND EGYPT

Delegation of Egyptian Anesthetists' Association Arrives in Peking 158

CHINA AND FRANCE

Noted French Ophthalmologist Arrives in Peking 159

CHINA AND GHANA

Pai Hsiang-kuo and Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission 159

Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Feted in Peking 160

Page

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Presents Credentials 161

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 162

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yoshimi Furui and Other Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking 162

CHINA AND NEPAL

Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council Arrives in Peking 163

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador and Wife Give Banquet in Warm Celebration of Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea 163

Speech by Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk 164

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien 168

Presidium of Korean Supreme People's Assembly Sends Message of Condolences on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death 171

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris 171

Truong Chinh Sends Message of Condolences Over Death of Ho Hsiang-ning 172

CHINA AND ROMANIA

CPC Party Workers Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania 172

Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party Leaves Peking for Home 173

Romanian Grand National Assembly President Sends Message of Condolences on Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's Death 173

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Sweden for Norway 174

Page

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Documentary Films Presented to Switzerland, Austria 174

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Presidents of American Economic Association Arrives in Peking 175

American Cardiologist and Wife Leave Peking for Home 175

NATIONAL

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Energetically Train Committee Members Not Detached from Productive Labor 176

RURAL EDUCATION

Insist on Running School Industriously and Thriftily To Lighten the Burden on the Production Teams 179

Out of This "Straw-Covered Chicken Coop" of Ours Fly "Golden Phoenixes" 182

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

With the Line As the Key Link, Make a Success of Enterprise Management 185

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

Labor and Sanitary Conditions Improve Continuously in Factories and Mines in Loyang Municipality 190

ACCIDENTS

Strengthen Leadership Over Safe Use of Electricity in the Countryside 192

SPORT

China's 1972 National Diving and Water-Polo Championships Close 194

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

China's Crack Spinners' Brigade Makes New Achievements 195

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Southwest China City Hospital Carries Forward Traditional Medicine 196

Page

TIBET

Ancient Town on Hsikang-Tibet Plateau Flourishes 197

Tibet Hsien Trains Minority Cadres 199

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article on 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries 200

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

President of Argentine Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking 201

AAATT TOURNAMENT

Peking Reception for Delegates to Preparatory Committee Meeting for AAA Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament 202

Preparatory Committee Meeting for Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament Held in Peking 204

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Central Labor Organization of Bolivia 205

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF HO HSIANG-NING

Messages of Condolence on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death from Friendly Personages, Mass Organization Abroad 206

CHINA AND EGYPT

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Delegation of Egyptian Anesthetists' Association 207

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 208

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Ho Hsiang-ning 208

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Chira Sends Message of Condolence on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death 209

Page

Yoshimi Furui and Other Japanese Friends Feted in Peking 209

CHINA AND NEPAL

Minister Wang Meng Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council 210

Chairman of Nepal Transport Corporation Fetes Chinese Trolley-Bus Survey Team 210

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea 211

Vacationing Group of CPC Party Workers Leaves Peking for Korea 211

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Anniversary of China-Vietnam Friendship Association Marked in Peking 212

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Li Hsien-nien and Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Pakistan Guests 212

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationing Romanian Officers Group Feted in Peking 213

CHINA AND THAILAND

Minister Wang Meng Meets Leader of Thai Table Tennis Delegation Chumpol Lohachala 214

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 18, 1972 No. 5217

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Always Keep the Interest of the People Firmly in Mind

- How the "Not the Least Transgression" Company under a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan Command observes discipline and cherishes the people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 5, 1972)

The 1st company of a certain PLA unit is a company with a fine tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people. In 1949, when Tsingtao was just liberated, this company was stationed there to carry out garrison duties. Members of the company kept firmly in mind the rules of conduct for PLA men in a city, and adhered strictly to the Party's urban policies. They preferred bringing along their own firewood and food to using any of the people's things. They would rather sleep in the streets even though it was raining than requisition any of the people's houses. Their behavior was warmly acclaimed by the masses. The high-level organs awarded them the glorious title of company that committed "Not the Least Transgression" (秋毫无犯).

Over twenty years have elapsed. Time and again, cadres and fighters of this company have come and gone, but the fine tradition of obeying rules and cherishing the people has been passed on from one group to another. Wherever they go and whatever tasks they take up, the cadres and fighters have always kept steadfastly in mind the interest of the people,and have adhered strictly to the "Three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention," thus leaving behind them moving stories of their observance of rules and their love for the people. The following are a few of the stories.

Sleeping in a Threshing Yard Under the Open Sky

One day, after a quick march of 110 li, this company came to Kangyü village in Fushan hsien. It was already past 1 a.m. The cotton jackets of the fighters were soaked with sweat from the strain of the march. A gust of the raw and piercing northerly wind, and the fighters felt as if drenched all over with icy water. They were cold and exhausted.

The company paused in front of the threshing yard at the entrance to the village. Yü P'ei-hai, the company leader was just going to send someone to make contacts for lodgings when something crossed his mind. He pondered, "It is now very late at night, and the masses are sleeping after a day's labor. If they know we've come for lodgings, they will all get up to make room for us and to light up the stoves. Then we would have disturbed their rest and affected the morrow's production work." When Yü, the company leader revealed his reflections to the company, all the comrades unanimously agreed to follow the example of the revolutionary forerunners who bivouacked at Tsingtao. All would rather pass the night in the open there at the entrance to the village than disturb the masses. Thus determined, company leader Yü and the fighters found a resting place sheltered from the wind on the grass plot beside the threshing yard and settled down quietly.

By the time the comrades lay down to rest, it was already past 2 a.m. Uncle Yu, the stockman and a poor peasant of the production team rose to prepare fodder for the cattle. When he saw all the men lying in the yard, he had a shock. A close look, and he perceived that it was the PLA staying overnight in the open air. He was deeply touched. He thought to himself, "The PLA men have walked a long way in their field training; how can they withstand the wind and cold, sleeping out here like this! I have to look for proper lodgings for them immediately."

Having made up his mind, he at once roused the comrades sleeping by the side of the threshing yard and invited the fighters to stay and rest inside his house. Then he went into the village to arrange for some more lodgings. Company leader Yü hastened to detain him, saying, "Please don't bother. It is now very late. There is no need for the poor and lower-middle peasants to go to all the trouble of arranging lodgings for so many of us."

Uncle Yu waved his hand and frowned, "What's all this talk about? If it were the Kuomintang army, even one soldier would be too many for us. But this is the fraternal people's army, there is no question of trouble for us to receive a thousand or ten thousand of you. Even if the whole village were not to sleep, the PLA must rest under a roof."

With these words, he was about to leave again. When the company leader Yü saw that he was determined to go, he hastened to change his approach and said, "Uncle, we are well aware of the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants. However, sleeping in the open is an order from the higher-ups and part of our training too." When it came down to that, Uncle Yu could not choose but yield. He brought a great pile of wood and made a fire for the comrades to drive away the cold and warm themselves.

Early next morning, when the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants discovered that the PLA men had slept in the open, they protested; and their hearts went out to the fighters. Deeply moved, they all said, "The PLA men would rather suffer the cold themselves than disturb us. They are truly good fighters taught by Chairman Mao." Everybody, man and woman, young and old, drew all the comrades in the company into their own homes. In a moment, all were busy preparing beds and boiling water.

Digging Up Cables in an Orchard

Not long ago, this first company was given the task of digging up underground cables. When they came to the southern side of Shenglihsi village, they saw an orchard. The cables went right under and through the orchard. To dig up this section of cable, they would have to dig up scores of trees too. And it was not so easy to transplant these big trees. But if they were not to dig them up, they would not be able to complete the task in time.

Comrades of the company stood in front of the orchard, stared at the fruit trees and were worried. Just at this time, commune members of the production team arrived for work. Discussing it among themselves, they said, "Oh, go ahead and dig. Compensation can be paid for each of these fruit trees. What's more, it is important for the PLA to dig up the cables in preparation for war. Even if you are to dig up many more trees than these few, it is both the natural and right thing to do."

These words from the poor and lower-middle peasants moved the comrades. Ch'eng Hung-pen, the instructor, called the fighters together. After they had sat down, he began telling a story of how their forerunners protected the interests of the people.

In 1947, when liberating Wei hsien, this company was responsible for blocking an advancing enemy unit. To repel the enemy, the men dug lines of trenches for three days in Wuchiawangerhchuang. A certain section of the trenches ran through a small pear orchard and they had to dig up over ten small pear trees. Despite the fact that they were under enemy shelling, comrades took extreme caution to dig up the pear trees complete with their roots, carefully laying them aside. After they won the battle, the comrades filled up the trenches and replanted the small pear trees one by one in their original places. Before they left this battlefront, they brought in water with their army pans and watered the trees.

The instructor had hardly finished the story when the comrades were all eager to try and find some ways of protecting the fruit trees from damage, however difficult the task might be. All of them started at once to search for a way out. Eventually, they hit upon a way of digging and tunnelling by sections. They took advantage of the space in between the trees; and dug downward on both sides of a tree until they found the cable. Then they tunnelled across through the openings they made at both ends. In this way, they were able to draw up the cable beneath the roots and at the same time leave the fruit trees above intact. But this way of digging required several times as much effort. If the opening was dug too small, they could not use

tools for burrowing; but if the tunnel was made too wide, there was the danger of injuring the roots. Hence, when they dug under, they could only scoop up the soil bit by bit moving it out with spades. When they got down to 3 meters below ground, the underground water gushed out. Despite this, the comrades worked through half a day immersed in bitingly cold water.

After a month and more, all cables beneath the orchard were dug out. Seeing that none of the lovely green fruit trees was damaged, the commune members of the village all expressed high appreciation, "The PLA men are just like the old 8th Route Army. They link themselves heart to heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants."

Sixty Catties of Apples

Last August, a flood came when the river water broke the dike in Ch'Uchia village where the 4th platoon of the 1st company was stationed. Several hundred mow of crops and orchards were endangered. At this crucial moment, the leader of the 4th platoon, Sun Chi-fu, arrived at the head of all the fighters of the platoon. They plunged into the rapid currents, formed a human wall, and brought in stones to stop the breach in the dike. After fighting round the clock for a whole day and night, they finally triumphed over the flood and saved both the lives and property of the people. However, five fighters of the 4th platoon took to bed with cold.

The poor and lower-middle peasants were grateful for the dear PLA men from the bottom of their heart. When they heard that fighters of the PLA had fallen ill with cold, they were very much distressed. On behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole village, the Party branch wrote a comfort letter to the 4th platoon. They also gathered and sent them two baskets full of huge, red Hsiangchiao apples. The concern from the poor and lower-middle peasants greatly moved the fighters. On behalf of the fighters, the platoon leader, Sun Chi-fu, accepted the comfort letter but insisted on returning the two baskets of apples. But the poor and lower-middle peasants made it a point to leave the apples with them. One side wanted to leave the apples and the other refused to accept them. There was endless offering and rejecting. At last, when Sun, the platoon leader saw that they could not but accept, he had the apples weighed and paid according to the price of apples sold in the village. At first, the poor and lower-middle peasants would not hear of it. It was only after repeated explanations that they took the money reluctantly.

The poor and lower-middle peasants left. Looking at the bright red apples, the fighters began an animated discussion among themselves. One fighter asked, "These are high-grade Hsiangchiao apples, at what price have we paid for them?" "We paid ten cents a catty, same as in the village." When the comrades heard this, they felt uneasy. In general, the apples sold within the village were sub-standard apples. They held that since these two baskets of Hungshaignchiao apples were of first grade, and if they paid for them at a lower price, they were not conforming with the principle of paying fairly for what one bought.

This reasoning sounded very correct for the platoon leader, Sun. He immediately sent someone to the supply and marketing cooperative to find out the prices. The first grade apples, Hunghsiangchiao, was sold at 18 cents a catty. For 60 catties, they had paid 4 yuan and 80 cents short. What was to be done? The fighters reacted as one, "The more concern the poor and lower-middle peasants have for us, the better should we play a model part in observing mass discipline. Even if it were a matter of one or one-tenth cent short, we should make it up accordingly."

Early next morning, the fighters wrapped the money up with a piece of paper, and sent it to the village with a letter of thanks. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants refused to accept. The fighters had to repeat the rule of "paying fairly for what you buy" in the "Three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" to them over and over again. It was only after the poor and lower-middle peasants agreed to accept the money that they returned to the company.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Uphold the Party's Centralized Leadership and Seriously Implement the Party's Resolutions

- Members of Yungshun hsien Party committee strengthen their regard for the Party, improve their style of leadership and promote the development of various items of work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 5, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha, September 4, 1972) Members of the CCP committee of Yungshun hsien, Hunan Province, increase their regard for the Party, strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, improve their style of leadership and promote the development of various items of work.

In the course of their routine work, members of the Party committee of Yungshun hsien voluntarily place themselves under the collective leadership of the Party committee, uphold the Party's centralized leadership and earnestly implement the Party's resolutions. Before a discussion in the hsien Party committee, they always conduct thorough investigation and discussion before they reach a decision. When their view is rejected, they always resolutely uphold the resolution adopted by the majority and thoroughly implement it.

During the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production in the spring last year, the secretary and deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee thought that planting of double-crop rice in a big way and reform of the system of farming were important measures for the development of agricultural production in mountain areas. However, after the proposal for the planting of double-crop rice was brought forward, some of the members of the hsien Party committee were afraid that it might not be possible to plant so much all at once because they were inexperienced in the growing of double-crop rice.

However, under such circumstances, the hsien Party committee did not put it to the vote, but conducted investigation first. After interviewing the masses at the basic level, they discovered that more than 40 communes in the hsien experimented with the planting of double-crop rice in 1970 and an absolute majority of them succeeded. Some of them even achieved high output. In the meantime, natural conditions in many communes and brigades, such as water, soil quality, sunshine, etc., were suitable for double-crop rice growing. Furthermore, the masses also wanted a reform in the system of farming.

Thus, facts educated those comrades who thought it was impossible to grow double-crop rice in a big way. In this way, understanding was quickly unified and a plan for the expansion of double-crop rice planting was formulated. During the past year, the area of double-crop planting in the hsien was expanded by more than 70,000 mow which was two and a half times that of 1970 and a general bumper harvest was reaped.

In October last year, when deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to T'awuo ch'ü to inspect the work there, the ch'ü Party committee reported to him about a plan for the construction of a highway. He thought it was a good plan and reported it to the hsien Party committee. When this question was discussed in the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, most of the members thought the construction should be postponed until the following year because there was much work on the building of water conservation projects in the winter and there would not be sufficient manpower for the job.

Realizing that the members had a more all-round evaluation of the situation than he himself, this deputy secretary gave up his idea. Later he went to T'awuo ch'ü to explain to the comrades of the ch'ü Party committee why the highway was not to be built for the time being. Then he helped them to formulate plans for the construction of water conservation projects in the winter and to grasp this work well. This enabled the ch'ü to score achievements in farmland capital construction.

Leading members of Yungshun hsien Party committee regularly go to the basic level to inspect work and conduct investigation and study. Although personnel are scattered, they still voluntarily uphold the Party's centralized leadership. They never make their own decisions in connection with important questions; instead, they always hand them to the hsien Party committee for discussion and then carry out the resolutions after they are adopted.

Last winter Hsinchai commune submitted a report to the hsien requesting approval to build a reservoir. During a discussion of this report at the standing committee, the members were in favor of putting it off for the time being because this commune was relatively small and if this reservoir was to be completed in one winter there might not be sufficient manpower, which might affect production for the whole year.

Later the hsien Party committee secretary who was inspecting work at this commune realized that the masses wanted the project eagerly. So he conducted an on-the-spot survey and studied the plan for the construction of the reservoir as well as the benefits of this project. Finally he came to the conclusion that it was possible for this commune to build this reservoir well and that if there was not enough manpower to complete it in one year it could be completed in two.

Thus comrades in the commune asked him to make a decision and approve their plan. But this hsien Party committee secretary did not do so; instead, he brought the information back to the hsien Party committee to be discussed with everybody at a standing committee meeting. He agreed to the decision to build this reservoir only after understanding was unified.

By strengthening the Party's centralized leadership on the basis of democracy, improving the style of leadership and mobilizing the initiative of the cadres and masses, CCP committee of Yungshun hsien pushed forward the development of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

This hsien was originally weak in its industrial foundation; but after the formation of the new hsien Party committee, more than ten small factories, mines and enterprises such as nitrogen fertilizer plants, cement plants, iron mills and agricultural machinery plants, etc., which served agriculture were set up. In this way commune and brigade enterprises are greatly developed. As a result, although agricultural production is backward in this hsien, mobilization of the masses, strengthening of leadership and large-scale farmland capital construction increased the area of fields which could guarantee good harvest regardless of drought or flood from 160,000 mow in 1969 to 220,000 mow. In the meantime, more than 10,000 mow of fields were reclaimed and an increase in food grain production was achieved for many consecutive years.

* * *

NEW AND OLD CADRES

Party Committee of T'ungling Municipality, Anhwei Province, Perseveres in Conducting Line Education on the Cadres and Fully Develops the Role of Old Cadres in Revolutionary Practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 5, 1972)

(According to NCNA Hofei, September 4, 1972) The CCP committee of T'ungling municipality, Anhwei Province, earnestly implements the Party's cadre policy and perseveres in conducting education on the cadres in ideological and political line. This invigorates the revolutionary youthfulness of the broad masses of old cadres in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and fully develops their role.

After the implementation of the Party's policies, 98 percent of the leading cadres of hsien and municipal level and above were liberated. Among the liberated cadres, more than 80 percent were assigned to units above the hsien level and took up leading work.

After suitable arrangements were made for the cadres, T'ungling municipal Party committee continues to grasp education for them in ideology and the political line in combination with the three great revolutionary struggles so as to raise their consciousness in line struggle ceaselessly.

Upon arriving at an industrial department in 1952 to take up his work, a cadre who was in charge of non-ferrous metal production concentrated his efforts only on the grasping of production without paying any attention to proletarian politics. In the end he made mistakes. With a view to the specific condition of this cadre, the municipal Party committee sent him to a unit, where the situation of class struggle was relatively complex, to help it with its movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. Confronted with the violent class struggle, this cadre seriously read books and studied the situation of class struggle, firmly upheld the mass line, correctly grasped the Party's policies, received profound education in the Party's basic line in the course of practice and raised his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Later, the municipal Party committee transferred him to serve as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a mine which had been backward for a long period of time in the past. In the course of his leading the mine in its production, he firmly upheld the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and scored outstanding results.

In the course of its work, T'ungling municipal Party committee also pays attention to supporting the correct views of the cadres and helping them to overcome their difficulties so as to create favorable conditions for the development of work. The municipal Party committee warmly helps cadres who made mistakes in the three great revolutionary struggles, to see clearly from

the line angle what is right and what is wrong. This has further mobilized the initiative of the broad masses of cadres.

Chingpien Mine was located in a remote mountain valley and the situation of class struggle was relatively complex there. After being assigned to take up leadership work in this mine, old cadre Kuo Hsin-ming encountered some difficulty in his work. Then the secretary and a member of the standing committee of T'ungling municipal Party committee came to this mine several times by turns to go deep among the masses together with Kuo Hsin-ming to conduct investigation and study and supported him in mobilizing the masses to lift the lid of class struggle in the mine. Finally they dragged out a class enemy and quickly changed the situation of the mine.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Uphold Education in the Party's Basic Line for Cadres and the Masses

- The Party branch of Team No. 304 of the No. 3 Construction Company of Tientsin municipality associates this with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin) In the light of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the Party branch of Team No. 304 of the No. 3 Construction Company of Tientsin municipality firmly upholds education in the Party's basic line for the cadres and the masses and continuously raises everyone's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuing revolution. A boost is given to revolution and production in the whole team. Last year, this team achieved all-round fulfillment of its production tasks 15 days ahead of schedule. In the first half of this year, it again overfulfilled the state plan.

The Party branch of Team No. 304 of Tientsin municipal No.3 Construction Company associates education in the Party's basic line with various tasks in helping its members acquire a deep understanding of the relations between the Party's basic line and various specific work lines and policies and raises everyone's consciousness of the implementation of the Party's lines and policies.

In the past, in implementing the guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production," this team showed a phenomenon of wavering between the "Left" and the Right. After the criticism of "production first" and "vocational work in command" represented by the revisionist line, some cadres developed the erroneous idea that it was safe to grasp politics and that it was dangerous to grasp production. But after the criticism of such reactionary fallacies as "politics may over-rule other fields," there again appeared the phenomenon of separating politics from production. The Party branch organized everyone to associate the two-line struggle related to this problem with the study of the Party's basic line and the study of Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "About the unity between politics and economics, unity between politics and technique, there is not the least shadow of doubt. This is so every year and will be so forever" and "On the one hand, we must oppose armchair politicians and on the other, oppose those practical people who have lost their bearings." Also criticized was the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of separating politics from production and setting the two in opposition.

Through line education, the broad masses of cadres and people further enhanced their awareness considerably. They said, "The great guideline 'promote revolution and stimulate production' was formulated on the basis of the basic line for the historical period of socialism and made to serve the effort in developing the socialist economy, consolidating the proletarian

dictatorship and guarding against a capitalist comeback but 'production first' and 'politics may over-rule other fields' alternately advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in as sudden a swing to one as to the other was in essence prompted by a vain attempt to obliterate the commanding role of proletarian politics over production and various tasks and to wreck socialist construction."

The Party branch led the workers in the correct implementation of the guideline "Promote revolution and stimulate production" and strengthened leadership over production in a practical way. Its members vigorously waged class struggle and two-line struggle in the economic field and associated political and ideological work with every link of production. In the light of the reality of a unit concerned, various regulations and systems were gradually established and rounded out. Enterprise management was strengthened. Various construction tasks were fulfilled with flying colors.

In conducting education in the Party's basic line, the Party branch of Team No. 304 of the No. 3 Construction Company of Tientsin municipality also makes a point of teaching the cadres and the masses to increase their regard for the whole situation and adhere to the socialist enterprise-building orientation. In June this year, the 3rd construction section of this team accepted two priority construction assignments. The number of brick-laying workers was limited but the volume of brick-laying work was heavy. It was also a high-temperature season. Certain difficulties were entailed in the fulfillment of the assignments. Various construction sections also had their hands full with their own construction tasks. If the manpower problem was not solved properly, fulfillment of the priority assignments and the 2nd term production plans of the whole team would be hindered. The Party branch linked the work on hand with the strengthening of line education and the organization of everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching on the promotion of the whole situation concept. Everyone was enabled to set straight the relations between parts and the whole. The first and second sections took the initiative to arrange for a mutual-aid team in support of the 3rd work section while striving for the fulfillment of their own tasks. As a result, not only was the fulfillment of the priority tasks of the 3rd work section assured but also the whole team fulfilled its 2nd term construction plans ahead of schedule.

* * *

MASS CRITICISM AND REPUDIATION

Line Education Associated with Penetrating and Sustained Unfolding of Revolutionary Mass Criticism by Party Committee of Milo Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, September 5, 1972) On the basis of the protracted nature of class struggle, the Party committee of Milo hsien, Hunan Province, has unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained manner. Revolutionary mass criticism is linked with current line education. A boost is provided for the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign in the whole hsien.

Some people of Milo hsien once held that with swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type exposed, mass criticism had come near to completion. The Party organizations at various levels rectified this incorrect idea and aroused the masses to set forth facts and reason things out in the penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

T'aip'ing No. 1 brigade of Sanchiang commune had 34 households all bearing the surname of Huang. A handful of class enemies spread such fallacies as "families with the same surname, being of the same clan, are related for 10,000 years," etc., in a vain attempt to cover up class contradictions with the reactionary feudal clannish concept. In criticizing the landlord-bourgeois "theory of human nature," the brigade paid attention to associating theory with reality. In the old society, this village had 16 poor and lower-middle peasant households working for landlords of the same surname on a long-term or short-term basis only to be exploited and oppressed. An old poor peasant worked for seven years in the home of a bully-landlord. Once, the landlord trumped up a charge against him for the theft of some rice. A clansmen's general meeting was called to have him beaten black and blue. He was expelled 100 li away. He also forfeited his surname Huang. Cruel facts like this helped the poor and lower-middle peasants rub the fuzz off their eyes. In the old society, why did these landlords and rich peasants not come out with the line, "families bearing the same surname, being of the same clan, are related for 10,000 years"? Why should they now never stop talking about "being of the same family" and "being related as clansmen"? In this way, the poor and lower-middle peasants associated the local history and reality of class struggle with an effective criticism against the "theory of human nature" and "theory of the dying out of class struggle" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everyone said that in class society people were related only as of the same class and not related as clansmen. Through combining theory with practice, they made a clear distinction between what was the Marxist "class theory" and what was the capitalist "theory of human nature."

The Party committee of Milo hsien summed up and popularized the experience of T'aip'ing No. 1 brigade of Sanchiang commune. Everyone was

helped to combine revolutionary mass criticism with conscientious reading and study and attention to investigation and study. The aim was for better performance in setting forth facts, reasoning things out and applying living typical cases in historical struggle and realistic struggle as teaching material for educating the people and raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres and people of Milo hsien made a point of linking the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with an effort in distinguishing between right and wrong and correctly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. In criticizing "workpoints in command," some areas of the hsien abolished rational workpoint quotas. In criticizing irrational regulations and systems representing "control, strangling and suppression," they negated the necessary labor system and labor discipline. In criticizing "technique in command," they also lacked boldness in popularizing the advanced technique of scientific farming. After the criticism of the idea of sole reliance on the state, some areas ended up with the withdrawal of state support from economic crop areas. In the mass criticism, various areas analyzed and criticized these erroneous trends, made a distinction between right and wrong and correctly carried out Party policy.

In a work check-up in Milo commune, the chief responsible person of the hsien Party committee found that in the implementation of the cotton-growing plan, this commune had subjectively put forward the slogan urging self-sufficiency in grain in cotton-growing areas, without making a proper analysis and without taking realities into consideration. It turned out that in criticizing the erroneous idea of relying solely on the state, some cadres of this commune had adopted another one-sided approach. Necessary state support for economic crop areas was withdrawn. Cotton production suffered. The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee attached great importance to this problem. Commune cadres were organized to study conscientiously the Party's basic line and criticize the revisionist fallacies "Left" in form but Rightist in reality advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everyone was made to understand that the Party's economic policy at its current stage is based on the current level of development of production in the countryside and the degree of consciousness of the masses of peasants and is a concrete embodiment of the Party's basic line. To alter the Party's line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type often interfered with and wrecked the Party's policy from the "Left" or the Right. If no consideration is given to the acreage planted under cotton and actual conditions and self-sufficiency in grain is made the universal demand, it will mean a departure from reality and from the masses and a violation of the Party's guideline and policy. With heightened awareness, everyone correctly implemented the relevant cotton-growing policy. Mass enthusiasm was aroused. The area planted to cotton by this commune this year was 50 percent more than the original plan. An effective boost is given to production in cotton-growing areas.

* * *

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres at All Levels in Hungan Hsien Perseveringly Grow Experimental Fields

- By taking the "red and expert" road and achieving unity between politics and technique

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) Cadres at all levels in Hungan hsien, Hupeh Province, started growing experimental fields in 1957. In February 1958, the CCP Central Committee issued a notification, giving an account of their experience and circulating it in various parts of the country. It pointed out: "Growing experimental fields is a method of thoroughly overcoming bureaucratism and subjectivism. It helps eliminate the bureaucratic style and enables the cadres to go really among the masses and to lead them. It enables the cadres to take the 'red and expert' road and to bring about the unity of politics and technique."

In the past ten years and more, in the spirit of the notification issued by the Party Central Committee, the cadres at all levels in Hungan hsien perseveringly grew experimental fields and continuously summed up their experience, consolidating and developing this method of leadership. After the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the broad masses became ever more conscious in growing experimental fields and pushed agricultural production to develop continuously in depth and in breadth. The hsien's total grain output increased year after year, the average output per mow surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for three years running and reaching 936 catties in 1971. A comparatively big increase was also registered in such economic crops as cotton, rapeseed and tobacco and in hog raising.

Upholding the Viewpoint of "Practice First"

Hungan hsien began vast-area propagation of growing of double-cropping rice in 1965 and achieved successes in the undulating areas in its south and central parts. But, such propagation failed in the hilly areas in the north of the hsien. Eventually, the 25 communes in the northen part of the hsien were considered a "forbidden zone" for growing double-cropping rice. In early 1969 when the hsien revolutionary committee discussed the plan of agricultural production, some leading members held that: Growing double-cropping rice is an important measure for developing agricultural production and successful experience has been acquired in this concern. The major reason why this experience could not be propagated in the northern part of the hsien was that the leaders did not go through practice in a down-to-earth manner. For this reason, they should go to grow experimental fields in the northern part, to grope for the law, to acquire experience and then propagate the experience gradually.

Other leading members thought that in the northern part of the hsien "the mountains were high, the water was cold and air temperature low, so that growing of double-cropping rice would be a waste of effort."

In view of these conditions, the hsien revolutionary committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, making them understand that the former opinion represented the viewpoint of "practice first" and the method of leading the growing of experimental fields advocated by the Party Central Committee, that is, through practice, to know the objective things, to master the laws of the objective things and to exercise correct leadership. This method conformed with the materialist theory of reflection; the latter opinion was a metaphysical view and people holding this view, without first making investigation and study and going through practice, thought that the mountain area could not be transformed and this was characteristic of idealist transcendentalism.

Accordingly, all comrades agreed to go under the leadership of Ch'i Fu-ying, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, to stay and work in Chengpikao brigade of Yuanho commune in the mountain area in the northern part of the hsien and to grow experimental fields and popularize the experience of propagating the growing of double-cropping rice there.

Chengpikao brigade had comparatively poor natural conditions, its system of farming was comparatively backward and production level comparatively low. Coming to stay and work in this brigade, Ch'i Fu-ying grew two mow of experimental fields and made experiments on continuous cultivation of double-cropping rice. While participating in labor, she made investigation and study of the geographical conditions, water resources, climate and soil quality there, thereby understanding and mastering the objective laws of the mountain area. In view of the contradiction that air temperature was low and the frost-free period was short in the mountain area, which hindred the timely growing of early rice and timely ripening of late rice, she got together with the old peasants and technicians to find some suitable technical measures. Adopting the advanced technique of cultivating seedlings by means of plastic membrane, they transplanted seedlings in good time, successfully trial-growing both the early and the late rice. These two crops yielded a total of 3,140 catties of rice per mow, an average of 1,570 catties per mow. With these experimental fields as a model and a guide, the whole brigade planted 240 mow of double-cropping rice in that year, which generally gave a relatively high yield.

After Ch'i Fu-ying succeeded in trial-growing double-cropping rice in Chengpikao brigade, the hsien committee organized the broad masses of cadres and commune members to come to visit and learn from this brigade, thereby quickly propagating the growing of double-cropping rice in the mountain areas in the northern part of this hsien.

Learning from the Masses in the Course of Practice

In Hungan hsien, after the method of growing experimental fields by the cadres had been popularized, the broad masses of cadres took the growing of experimental fields as a good chance of learning from the masses. Through this growing of experimental fields, they raised their leadership level continuously.

Wang K'e-ch'en, secretary of the hsien Party committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, and Chou Chih-ch'un, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, came to cultivate experimental fields in Chiensu brigade, Hsinghua commune. On one occasion, the No. 10 production team of this brigade was drawing up a production plan. Without making a deep-going investigation, these two cadres held that this production team's grain output was not up to the required standard and it should grasp chiefly grain, and they put forward the slogan: "Strive to double summer grain output and to increase annual grain output by 100,000 catties." The cadres and the commune members of this production team thought this slogan one-sided. They did not accept it but criticized it, saying: "Developing only grain production while neglecting multiple undertakings--this is at variance with Chairman Mao's teachings." Wang K'e-ch'en and Chou Chih-ch'un found that the criticism made by the masses was very correct. They made a self-examination on the spot and corrected their own mistaken views.

In the course of growing experimental fields, the broad masses humbly learned production knowledge from the masses. Ch'en Yu-ch'un, secretary of the Party committee of Kaoch'iao ch'ü, formerly served as hired labor. He thought that he had lived in the countryside for a few decades and he had been cultivating fields since boyhood and he could do all farm jobs, so that he neglected cultivating experimental fields and separated himself gradually from reality. Later, he came to stay and work in Ch'angfeng brigade in Chantien commune where he perseveringly cultivated experimental fields and humbly learned from the masses, thereby raising his leadership level step by step. When talking about his experience, he said: "Although I have done farming all my life, I must nevertheless cultivate experimental fields as well; although I have a great deal of experience, I still must learn new experience from the masses."

Correctly Handle the Relationship between Politics and Vocational Work

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, some cadres of Hungan hsien, being influenced by the revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, put politics and vocational work in opposite positions and for some time dared not talk about vocational work, grasp production and cultivate experimental fields. As a result, they talked merely about things theoretical and were alienated from realities. The masses criticized these cadres thus: "They talked profusely about things theoretical but knew nothing practical." During the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, these cadres relentlessly criticized

the revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, drew clear demarcation lines, and raised the level of their thinking. They perseveringly cultivated experimental fields and firmly took the "red and expert" road indicated by Chairman Mao.

Ch'en Hsien-yuan, secretary of the Party committee of Liangtao commune, formerly worked in the office and was unfamiliar with rural work. Influenced by the revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, he always indulged in empty talk when he met a problem after he had been newly posted as secretary of the commune Party committee. He knew nothing or very little about agricultural production, and yet he pretended to be familiar with it. The masses called him "theoretical secretary."

In view of the problems met in the course of work and in the light of the criticism of the masses, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "The relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites. The tendency of paying no attention to politics must be criticized. We should oppose armchair politicians on the one hand and 'practical men' who have lost their bearings on the other." They raised their consciousness and examined their wrong tendency of divorcing theory from reality, thereby correctly handling the relationship between politics and vocational work. He went deep into the No. 4 production team of No. 1 brigade and worked there. Together with the old poor peasants and technicians, he cultivated 4 mow of experimental fields, beginning with cultivation of early-crop rice seedlings. He directly took part in labor in various links of production and learned humbly from the masses. He took part in and exercised leadership over production. He not only learned a great deal of knowledge about agricultural production, but also learned the leadership method of combining the leadership with the masses, combining the general with the individual, making a breakthrough at a selected point and setting the whole in motion.

At present, in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of Hungan hsien is educating the broad masses of cadres in ideology and political line and trying to raise further their consciousness in cultivating experimental fields, so that the cultivating of experimental fields by cadres may develop more soundly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Wusih Hsien Guarantees Sufficient Manpower for the First Line of Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, September 4, 1972) The CCP Committee of Wusih Hsien, Kiangsu Province, conscientiously and intensively teaches the various departments and the rural communes and brigades in the hsien to know that agriculture is the foundation of the development of the national economy, to overcome the phenomenon of transferring manpower away from the countryside at random and to guarantee sufficient manpower for the first line of agriculture, giving an impetus to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery.

In the countryside in Wusih hsien, there is less than an average of one mow of farmland per capita. As a result of domination by the idea that "as there is too much manpower but too little farmland, so it does not matter to have more manpower taken away from the countryside," relatively much manpower was transferred from the countryside in the past few years. Because too much manpower had been taken away, some communes and brigades showed signs of missing the proper farming season, reduced quality on farm jobs and a drop off in farm output. These conditions attracted the close attention of the hsien committee. In the past year, on the basis of investigation and study, it strengthened ideological education among the cadres of various departments and the rural communes and brigades of the hsien, and explained clearly to them that, with the multiple cropping area expanding continuously and the multiple undertakings developing quickly and under the present conditions of low level of agricultural mechanization, manpower in the countryside was not superfluous but was rather short in the busy farming season. It also pointed out that they should act in accordance with the general policy of developing the national economy and guarantee sufficient manpower for the first line of agriculture.

While tightly grasping ideological education, Wusih hsien committee put the problem of use of manpower by various hsien departments on its agenda and examined and approved the plan of manpower by itself. Without obtaining permission by the hsien committee, no department was allowed to transfer manpower from the countryside; unless provided in the state plan, no department should enter into any contract for transfer of manpower with any rural commune or brigade. Under the leadership of the hsien committee, the hsien-operated factories have since this year made strenuous efforts to tap their potentials and to raise their productivity of labor. As a result, in the first half of this year, industrial output topped the past record level, and production increased without any increase in manpower.

In view of the characteristics that farming activities were sometimes busy and sometimes slack, the Party committee of Wusih hsien taught and led various communes and brigades in making rational arrangements for bringing agricultural manpower into full play. It made this analysis: The

three very busy seasons for summer harvesting and sowing, for rush harvesting and sowing of double-cropping rice and for autumn harvesting and sowing account for about one-third of the time. In these few months, farm work has to be carried out intensively and within a very short period of time, so that a considerably big quantity of manpower has to be thrown into production. Whereas, during the other two-thirds of the time, farm work is carried out in a relatively decentralized way, so that there is relatively abundant manpower.

Accordingly, in the busy season, the hsien committee led various communes and brigades to adopt various measures to guarantee sufficient manpower for the first line in the countryside. When the busy season was over, it led various communes and brigades to distribute manpower rationally to various fronts of agricultural production. Most of the manpower was charged to do field management and carry out farmland capital construction continuously. Apart from this, about 8 percent of the manpower was transferred to work in the commune- or brigade-operated enterprises and about 10 percent assigned to forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fishery and various other items of production.

During the periods for reaping early rice and transplanting late rice seedlings this year, because various communes and brigades had concentrated manpower on rush-harvesting and rush-sowing to the greatest possible extent, the time for accomplishing the task of harvesting and sowing was shortened by five days as compared with that of last year, despite the fact that area planted to double-cropping rice had expanded by more than 50,000 mow. The farming season was grasped and high quality of farm work insured.

Because agricultural needs were taken into first consideration in the use of manpower, a bumper harvest of wheat could still be reaped and the output of early rice increased by about 10 percent as against that of last year, despite the attacks by such natural disasters as low temperature, excessive rain, waterlogging and insect pests this year in this hsien. Meanwhile, on the basis of the development made in such traditional side-occupations as hog raising, fish breeding, and sericulture, manpower was transferred to carry out new items of side-occupations such as chicken raising, pearl culture in rivers, and growing of mushrooms. As a result, multiple undertakings in this hsien also made relatively rapid development.

* * *

make technical innovations, improve old equipment and technology and install new equipment. after several years of hard work, the problem was solved. the lanchow petro-chemical works added a set of new equipment to make raw material for the plastics industry and in 1971 produced three times as much plastics as in all six years before the cultural revolution. output in the first seven months of this year was more than three times the figure of the corresponding period last year.

the province last year turned out 2.2 times as much synthetic fibre and synthetic rubber and plastics as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the developing chemical synthetic industry supplies the local textile, cable and other branches of industry with abundant materials. the varieties of synthetic products processed in the province have come to more than one hundred.

IRRIGATION

East China Hilly Hsien Builds Extensive Irrigation System

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 5, 1972)

a hilly county in east china has greatly extended its irrigated area by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes. a system of reservoirs, ponds, wells, ditches and pumping stations is bringing water to 89 per cent of its farmland. before liberation in 1949, only one-sixth of the farmland was irrigated. output remained low.

tungan county in fukien province during the great proletarian cultural revolution made great efforts to build water conservancy works. thanks to the increased irrigation facilities, grain output per hectare has since 1969 exceeded the target of six tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. even in 1971, a severely droughty year, output reached over 6.9 tons per hectare. the early-rice harvest this year was good.

during the cultural revolution, the county revolutionary committee organized an investigation group made up of committee members, peasants and technicians. this group surveyed all major mountains and rivers in the county and went to the communes to ask advice of the peasants. then they worked out a plan to build water conservancy projects by mass efforts.

COAL MINE

East China Coal Mine Improves Ventilation Method

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 5, 1972)

an east china coal mine has succeeded in pumping fresh air through a non-metallic pipe to an underground haulage road almost 4,000 metres long.

the pipe has a diametre of 580 millimetres and is served by a ventilator with an 11-kilowatt engine. this improved ventilation method saves much money by doing away with the return airway. it helps accelerate the construction of mines.

the miners, cadres and technicians of the tsaochuang mine in shantung province achieved this success by combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific approach and after scores of experiments.

the new ventilation technique has been tried out elsewhere in china since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. at first, fresh air was pumped to a haulage road 1,000 metres long. later, the method succeeded with a haulage road 2,800 metres long. the tsaochuang coal mine's haulage road is 3,795 metres long.

CHEMICAL SYNTHETICS

Northwest China Province Develops Chemical Synthetic Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 5, 1972)

northwest china's kansu province has self-reliantly developed its chemical synthetic industry since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the province now has a number of enterprises making synthetic fibre and rubber and plastics. these enterprises use local petroleum for raw material. a number of plants have been built to produce supplementary raw materials and process products for the chemical synthetic industry.

the synthetic chemical industry was started in the province in 1956 when it depended on other places for raw material. following chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the workers were determined to solve the problem during the cultural revolution. they exerted vigorous efforts to

in this campaign, the communes and production brigades gave play to their collective economy to build small works. with its own efforts, the kueilin brigade has in the past few years built three reservoirs and dug or enlarged 110 ponds with a total storage capacity of 150,000 cubic metres, in addition to 14 pumping stations. the irrigation system has freed this mountain village from the scourge of drought.

the county has also built some sizable projects, including the tinghsi reservoir capable of irrigating 10,660 hectares of land farmed by nine communes. to increase the reservoir's capacity, the communes decided to dig a new feeder canal and, moreover, build a 4,500-kw hydro-electric station by using the canal's fall. the 22-kilometre-long canal winding on the mountain-side is expected to go into operation shortly.

through several years of hard work, the county has built 51,000 small and medium water control works including some 1,776 power pumping stations, in addition to 1,454 kilometres of irrigation canals and ditches.

with the expansion of agricultural production and the consolidation of the collective economy, the living standards of the commune members have steadily improved. the total income of the tsaitsuo production brigade in 1971 was 25 per cent above 1970. the 467 households of the brigade have built 180 new houses and bought 180 sewing machines and 100 bicycles in the past few years.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

ATTU

First Congress of Asian Table Tennis Union Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

the first congress of the asian table tennis union opened here this morning.

attending the congress were hisao kido, representative of the president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the japan table tennis association delegation; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of malaysia; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; and sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

participating in the congress were representatives of table tennis associations and sports organizations from 31 asian countries and regions. they represent: the afghan table tennis delegation; the table tennis association of the arab republic of yemen; the national sports association of bhutan; the burma table tennis federation; the cambodian table tennis federation; the cyprus table tennis association; the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam; the hong kong table tennis association; the table tennis federation of india; the iranian table tennis federation; the iraqi table tennis federation; the japan table tennis association; the jordan table tennis association; the kuwait tennis and table tennis federation; the laos (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation; the lebanese table tennis federation; the table tennis association of macao; the table tennis association of malaysia; the all-nepal table tennis association; the pakistan table tennis federation; the palestine table tennis association; the table tennis association of the people's democratic republic of yemen; the table tennis association of the philippines; the table tennis circles of the republic of south viet nam; the singapore table tennis association; the table tennis association of

sri lanka; the general federation of sports and the supreme technical committee of table tennis of syria; the table tennis association of thailand; the turkish table tennis federation and the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

hisao kido, representative of the president of the a.t.t.u., presided over the today's session. in a speech, he reviewed the establishment of the a.t.t.u., pointed out its aims and explained the significance of the aims. he said that the aims are: "first, to enhance friendship among the people and table tennis players of the countries and regions in asia and to develop friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of asia and those of other continents; second, to promote the popularization, development and advancement of table tennis in asia." he said: we should promote friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of asia through table tennis exchanges.

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, made a welcoming speech. on behalf of the chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, he extended warm welcome to the representatives, friends and comrades in table tennis circles from 31 asian countries and regions.

wang meng said: "we are glad to see that, thanks to the common efforts made by the table tennis associations and players of asian countries and regions, there has been a steady growth of friendship and unity among the table tennis circles in asia as well as an encouraging development of table tennis in this continent since the founding of the asian table tennis union. today, representatives of table tennis circles and players from so many countries and regions have gathered here to promote friendship, to exchange table tennis technique, to learn from each other and to make common progress -- this fact is of great significance in the history of asian table tennis. it fully shows that the founding of the asian table tennis union is the common desire of the table tennis circles and the masses of table tennis players in asia, and marks a new stage in the development of table tennis in asia.

he expressed the hope that with the concerted efforts of all the delegates and players present, the current congress will be crowned with full success.

at today's session, bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u., gave an account of the two meetings of the a.t.t.u. executive committee and the meeting of the a.t.t.u. council. sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u., made a report on the establishment of the a.t.t.u., the present situation in the development of table tennis in asia and the tasks of the current congress.

the session adopted the agenda and rules of procedure of the congress. messages to the a.t.t.u. from ivor montagu, founder president of the international table tennis federation, rizo kawakami, president of the a.t.t.u., and khor teik hooi, secretary of the table tennis association of malaysia, were read out. the messages wished the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u. success.

the session proceeded smoothly in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. the congress is due to meet again tomorrow morning.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Permanent Representative to UN Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao yesterday evening hosted a banquet in honour of nsanze terence, permanent representative of the republic of burundi to the united nations, and mrs. terence who are on a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned shen wei-liang and chu chi-chen.

before the banquet, ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly talk with nsanze terence.

the burundi guests arrived in peking on september 3 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Luta to Relax

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth yesterday left peking by special train for luta to relax in this northeast china city.

going with them on the tour are minister and madame duong sam ol, minister thiounn prasith, madame sarin chhak, madame keat chhon and madame van piny.

seeing the distinguished cambodian guests off at the railway station were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and leading members of chinese departments concerned comrades teng ying-chao, lin chia-mie, yu li-chun, han nien-lung, wang chen, liang feng and sun hao.

present at the railway station were ministers sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and keat chhon, vice-minister van piny, prince norodom yuvaneath, prince norodom sihamoni, madame kou roun, and ambassador and madame ang kim khoan.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife comrade yang ling accompanied samdech and madame penn nouth to luta city.

upon their arrival in luta city this afternoon, prime minister and madame penn nouth and other guests were warmly welcomed at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife comrade wang hsuan-mei, and liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than one thousand people.

yin tsan-chen, secretary general of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, accompanied the distinguished guests to luta from shenyang.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the liaoning provincial and luta municipal revolutionary committees and other organizations concerned, including cheng teng-chih, huang szu-pei, tsui jung-han, tu po, sun liang-ping, sun ching-hua, wang wen-kuei, wang ching-chi and yu pin-hai.

chen hsi-lien gave a banquet this evening in honour of prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth and others arrived in shenyang this morning, leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee li po-chiu, tsou yen, wei feng-ying, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen and li su-wen got aboard the special train to extend their best regards and express warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

CHINA AND CANADA

Exhibition of Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Closes in Canada

(NCNA-English Montreal, Sept. 4, 1972)

the paintings, arts and crafts exhibition of the people's republic of china, taking part in the 1972 "man and his world" international cultural fair, closed here this evening.

the chinese exhibition was welcomed by broad masses of the canadian people and personages from various circles since its opening on july 20. about 430 thousand people visited the chinese exhibition. many of them came from the united states and other countries.

among the visitors were canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce jean-luc pepin, mayor of montreal jean drapeau, and personages from canadian cultural, educational and press circles as well as chinese residents in canada.

many visitors enthusiastically praised the contribution made by the chinese exhibition to strengthening the friendship between the canadian and chinese peoples and promoting their mutual understanding.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 5, 1972)

the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, wound up its visit to liaoning province in northeast china and left here for peking by train this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were yang ti, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and chu wei-jen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

the delegation arrived in shenyang from peking by train yesterday morning in the company of cheng fei, a departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries. in the evening the egyptian guests were honoured at a banquet given by the provincial revolutionary committee. yang ti and ali fahmy talha spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and egypt. they toasted the constant growth of the militant friendship between the people of china and egypt in their anti-imperialist struggles and to the further strengthening of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

during its stay in shenyang, the delegation visited factories including the shenyang no. 1 machine tools plant, the shenyang transformer factory, a powder metallurgy plant of the chungkung people's commune, the shenyang electric wire and cable factory and fushun no. 2 shale oil refinery. the egyptian guests were warmly welcomed by leading members and workers of those factories.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of the commission of the cultural affairs of the senate of france led by vice-president of the commission henri caillavet.

the delegation includes: adolphe chauvin and georges lamousse, vice-presidents of the commission, michel miroudot and roland ruet, members, and yvon gasser, administrative staff member, of the commission.

charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the french embassy in peking and other embassy officials attended the banquet.

kuo mo-jo and henri caillavet toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and france and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present at the banquet were hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national

people's congress, as well as leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chih chun, ma chia-chun, hu shu-tu, li chi-huang, fan ko and lu jo-yi.

kuo mo-jo met and had a friendly talk with the french guests before the banquet began.

ITTF

Leading Members of ITTF and TT Associations and Sports Organization of Ecuador, Turkey, Colombia and Uruguay Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

amin abou heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation, luis rodriguez, president of the table tennis association of ecuador, fehmi dincer, a department director of the physical culture and sports ministry of turkey, luis uribe, member of the table tennis association of colombia, and victorio zecchi, president of the table tennis association of uruguay, arrived in peking by air this evening.

amin abou heif and luis rodriguez have come to attend the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitation tournament, fehmi dincer has come to attend the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union, and luis uribe and victorio zecchi have come to see the first asian table tennis championships.

they were welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian t.t. championships, leading members of chinese organizations concerned chin chi-hsiang, tan chung and kuan hui-kuang, and hassan abou heef, leader of the delegation of the egyptian table tennis association, fayez nowar, president of the jordan table tennis association, and sizostris makar, second secretary of the egyptian embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Advance Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

the japanese advance party which had come here to make preparations for prime minister kakuei tanaka's visit to china left here for home by air this morning via kwangchow. the advance party consists of hiroshi hashimoto, chief of the china section of the asia department of the japanese foreign ministry, and 12 others.

they were seen off at the airport by han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, including tien wei-chung, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, wu chien-hua, hsu hsi-yao, liu yuan, wang feng and hsing jen-hsien.

present was eiichi himeno, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

liu hua, section chief of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the japanese advance party to kwangchow.

while in peking, hiroshi hashimoto and other members of the advance party held talks with han hsu and leading members of other chinese departments. they also visited the exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the palace museum, the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Medical Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of the nigerian medical association led by the association's president dr. a. jose williams. he had a friendly talk with them.

present at the dinner were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles kuo hsing-kuo, wang kang-chiu, huang cheng-yu, kao chin-o and hsu shou-jen.

also present was t.a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show to Mark Korean National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a cocktail party and film show here this afternoon to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present were: keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; yang chieh, minister of communications; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chih-ming, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yu sang, shen chien, yang yu-heng, han tsung-cheng, tu hsing-yuan, liang chang-wu, hsu chin-chiang, yao hsiao-cheng, fang kao, wang shih-yen, pan yen, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, chung jen-fang, wang yao-nan, wu chung, chen hsien-jui, tan ting-hui, wang lei, yang chi, yueh chih-chien, hsieh ching-yi, lu wei-chao, li chuan-chung and yin tso-chen, and han hsin, a leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

a korean feature film was shown.

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

the friendship visiting group from the democratic people's republic of korea left here for home by air today after a visit to china. leader of the group is kim jae dok, vice-chairman of the north hwanghae provincial people's committee, and deputy leader is ma sang hwa, a deputy bureau director of the ministry of finance.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned including li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien and hsu chung-ching; and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, changchun, kirin, shenyang, fushun, tsinan, nanking, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan. it was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 5, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation led by liang chin-tang, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, arrived here by train today.

the delegation is invited to attend the celebrations of 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and to pay a friendly visit to the country.

warmly welcoming the delegation at the railway station were hundreds of people including kim si hak, chairman, mun byong rok, vice-chairman, of the central committee of the socialist working youth league of korea; li sok chun, deputy director of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kang ui dok, chairman of s.w.y.l. pyongyang municipal committee and youth and students.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present at the station.

Chinese National Football Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 5, 1972)

the chinese national football delegation with chao hsi-wu as its leader and chen chia-liang as its deputy leader arrived here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was warmly welcomed at the station by hundreds of people including kim duk jun, vice-chairman of korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, personnels of departments concerned, footballers and students.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was also present.

vice-chairman kim duk jun gave a dinner this evening in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Bank Managing Director Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his wife, and shafqat ali quraishi, chief manager of the foreign department of the bank, arrived here by air today as guests of the bank of china.

they were greeted at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager, of the bank of china, and said ahmad khan, second secretary of the pakistan embassy here.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo Meet Pakistan President's Adviser on Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with dr. abdus salam, pakistan president's adviser on sciences.

b. ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here, was present.

taking part in the meeting were liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists yeh cheng-chang, chang wen-yu, pan chun, chu chuan-hsien and chi chao-chu.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Vacationists Back to Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

the vacationists' group of officers of the chinese people's liberation army returned here by air today after a vacation and a friendly visit to romania. head of the group is sun chi-hsien, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and deputy head is liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

the group was met at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese p.l.a., and leading members of organizations concerned li yuan-ming, chu kai-yin and wang ming-hsiu, as well as lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania.

on hand were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and colonel ion dubestianu, military attache, of the romanian embassy here, and former embassy military attache colonel virgiliu gheorghiu who is to leave his post for home.

during its stay in romania, the p.l.a. vacationists' group visited an army unit, a military academy, a factory, a state farm and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SWAZILAND

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Swaziland's Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

premier chou en-lai sent a message today to prince makhosini dlamini, prime minister of the kingdom of swaziland, expressing warm congratulations on the fourth anniversary of the independence of the kingdom. the message reads:

the honourable prince makhosini dlamini,
prime minister of the kingdom of swaziland,

mbabane

on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of swaziland, i express warm congratulations to you and the government and people of swaziland on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may swaziland achieve continuous successes in her cause of safeguarding national independence and of national construction. may the friendship between the peoples of china and swaziland increase daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 5, 1972

SYMPOSIUM ON CANCER

Chinese Cancerologists Attend International Symposium on Cancer Etiology

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 4, 1972)

the first international symposium on cancer etiology from the viewpoint of the mutual effects between human body and environment was held in primosten, yugoslavia, from august 27 to september 2.

it was attended by 150 representatives from yugoslavia and other 21 countries. the cancerologists exchanged experience and held scientific discussions on cancer from the viewpoint of epidemiology, ~~endocrinology~~, metabolism, endocrinology, immunology and virusology.

a three-member group of chinese cancerologists led by professor li ming-hsin of the chinese academy of medical sciences attended the symposium. a report made by the chinese group on the ultrastructure of human cervical carcinoma drew the attention of the participants of the symposium.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 3, 1972)

tanzanian foreign minister john malecela and his wife gave a dinner here last night in honour of chinese ambassador li yue-wen and his wife.

malecela visited china recently at the head of the tanzanian friendship delegation.

present at the dinner were members of the tanzanian friendship delegation, principal secretary in the president's office d.a. nkembo, principal secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs a.b. nyakyi and other senior officials of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also invited to the dinner party.

speaking at the dinner, malecela said that his recent visit to china was very successful and that the delegation was accorded a very cordial and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

he praised the achievements the chinese people have scored under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

he said, "brotherly relations exist between our peoples and our two countries."

malecela asked the chinese ambassador to convey his delegation's thanks to the chinese government and people for the warm and hospitable reception given to it.

ambassador li yao-wen congratulated malecela and the delegation led by him on their successful visit to china. he said that their visit to china was an encouragement and support to the chinese people. the visit had made a positive contribution to the further development of the friendly relations already existing between the two peoples and countries. he also praised the friendly cooperation and mutual support between the governments and peoples of china and tanzania in international affairs.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chou En-lai, Han Nien-lung Meet Adviser to Thai Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this evening met and held talks with prasit kanchanawat, adviser to the thai table tennis delegation and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, chu chuan-hsien and cheng jui-sheng.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Thai Table Tennis Delegation Adviser

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met prasit kanchanawat, adviser to the thai table tennis delegation and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, chang hsing-chiao and cheng jui-sheng.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Ankara

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived in ankara yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to the republic of turkey, according to a report from ankara.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by asim akyamac, director, and yuksel soylemez, deputy director, of the department of international institutions of the turkish foreign ministry, and cahit dincsoy, director of the civil aviation department of the turkish transportation ministry.

liu chun, chinese ambassador to turkey, was also present.

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Director General Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

rene maheu, director general of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, and other guests from the organization concluded their friendly visit to china and left peking by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, shih shao-hua, member of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned ling ching, hu sha, tien chin and hu shou-hsin.

during their stay in peking, the guests had friendly talks with chinese departments concerned and visited a factory, a people's commune, a university and places of historical interest.

present at the airport was charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy here.

CHINA AND US

New York Lower Manhattan Working People's Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

the new york lower manhattan working people's delegation led by esther gollobin, leader, and genoveva clemente, deputy leader, wound up its visit here and left by air today for a tour of sian and other places. it is scheduled to leave for home via kwangchow after the tour.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned yueh tai-heng, chu kun and chang yao-min.

American Cardiologist Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this afternoon met and gave a dinner in honour of american cardiologist dr. grey dimond and mrs. dimond. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and peking medical workers wu chieh-ping, kuo hsing-kuo, hsu shou-jen, wu ying-kai, ma hsu, wu wei-jan, and dr. and mrs. ma hai-teh (george hatem).

American Doctors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1972)

well-known
american ear specialist samuel rosen and associate professor of public health victor william sidel and their wives arrived here for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles kao chin-o, fan kuang, hsu yin-hsiang and liu kuei.

UPI President Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 5, 1972)

roderick
beaton, president of the united press international of the u.s., and his party of five concluded their visit to china and left kwangchow for home by train today.

roderick beaton and the other american guests arrived here on september 3, after visiting peking, tientsin, shanghai, suchou, changsha and shaoshan. they had visited factories, rural people's communes, schools, hospitals and places of historical interest.

the american guests were seen off at the railway station by peng ti and other leading members of departments of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Zambian President

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 4, 1972)

li chiang-fen, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of zambia, this afternoon presented his credentials to kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia. president kaunda had a cordial and friendly talk with him after the ceremony.

present on the occasion were zambian acting foreign minister and minister of rural development r.c. kamanga, acting permanent secretary of the foreign ministry a. chimuka, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry j.m. munkanta and deputy chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry moyo.

present also were counsellor lin sung, commercial counsellor yu pao-sen and economic counsellor chiang ping, of the chinese embassy.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on august 28.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 19, 1972 No. 5218

****
* NATIONAL *
****

POLITICS AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Firmly Uphold the Dialectical Unity of Politics and Military Science

by

The Party Committee of a certain squadron of the South Sea Fleet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1972)

We have studied for many years Chairman Mao's teaching about politics being the commander and the soul. But we are still far from really understanding it. In recent years, however, we have begun to get at the truth by studying Marxist philosophy in the context of practice.

Conditions Are Required for "Change"

In these few years, in order to sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have disseminated much bourgeois metaphysical black stuff in respect of the relationship between politics and military affairs and created much confusion. On the one hand they peddled their viewpoint of sheer military technique, but on the other hand they advocated that politics might overrule everything else, thus in effect negating military science and professional work.

Military science is in fact an instrument for the fulfillment of political missions. Military science must serve political ends. The fulfillment of political missions depends on the instrument that is military science. The relations between the two are a dialectical unity. With regard to our practical experience and work requirements, many comrades deeply realize that it will not do to talk merely of politics without grasping military affairs. However, because we have not studied Marxist theory

deeply enough, our perceptual knowledge has not risen to the plane of rationality, and our heads are still filled with many metaphysical things. The more we listen to such a fallacy as "spirit may take the place of matter," etc., the more confused our minds will become.

However, objective laws are strict. On one occasion when our unit was engaged in target practice at sea, one standing committee member of the Party committee of our squadron (大 隊) who went deep to the battle stations saw that gunner Wang Cheng-ping was not doing well, and he engaged young Wang in a heart-to-heart talk. It turned out that Wang, seeing that a cadre of the squadron level was watching him and afraid that he might lose face if he bungled his job, became nervous and handled his gun awkwardly. The standing committee member thereupon told Wang that "practice was in preparation for war, not for show." Wang was enlightened.

Half a month later, the same standing committee member again came to watch Wang at target practice. He had not improved much. Why? Wang was unable to provide an answer. After careful observation, the standing committee member discovered that Wang did not know how to sight a moving target and that his aim was not accurate. This time he gave young Wang a short technical lesson, as a result of which Wang was able to produce fast improving results. Young Wang said, "After being taught an ideological lesson, I am able to see the target ahead but do not know how to take steps toward it. With the technical lesson, I can now march forward on firm ground!"

Yes, once thinkirg is raised to a higher level, there will be desire to march ahead. In order to turn this spiritual strength into material strength, however, it is still necessary to learn military techniques. Having earnestly studied "On Contradiction," the standing committee member at last realized theoretically that certain conditions must be present to enable matter to turn into consciousness and vice versa. To think that once politics was grasped and spiritual strength was engendered the level of professional military accomplishments would automatically rise and one would automatically be able to control and develop the power of materiél was to ignore the requirement that certain conditions must be present before consciousness could be turned into matter. Without grasping professional military training under the premise of putting politics in command, it would be impossible to create conditions for the "change."

Through study, the standing committee member was firm in his understanding and bold in his actions. In the past he used to think of the problem of how new naval commanders should be trained and fostered. He was eager to grasp military training, but was afraid of being criticized for cherishing a purely military viewpoint. Now that his understanding was lifted to a higher level, he immediately set up a training class for the operation of naval craft, in which he personally gave lessons. When study began, he first investigated the ideological make-up of the trainees, talked about the line, strengthened their resolve to operate naval craft for the revolution, and encouraged them to strive hard to learn the necessary techniques. Then, while lecturing on the technique of naval craft operation, he conducted actual

operations and unfolded activities of criticism of teaching and learning. As a result, study progressed very well and our squadron increased its fighting strength with regard to matters of navigation.

Line Decides Everything

The metaphysical way of thinking cannot be eradicated so easily. In the first half of 1970 No. 1 boat underwent overhaul in collaboration with a shipyard. The job, which was expected to take seven months, was completed in five, and the quality of the work was high. However, some comrades had doubts. They said that while the boat was undergoing overhaul, little time was set aside for political education, and it was doubtful that the principle of putting politics in command had been firmly upheld. Some comrades, however, did not agree with the view. They maintained that whether politics was put in command or not could not be judged by the amount of time devoted to political education. But then on what basis could it be judged? Nobody was quite clear about it. And so the debate went on without much result.

When the unit summed up its work at the end of the year, many comrades of No. 1 boat said that they had carried out the overhaul so well this time mainly because they resolutely implemented the guideline, "Grasp revolution, stimulate production, promote work, and promote war preparedness," and strove to mobilize the revolutionary activism of the commanders and fighters.

That made us see the light. "The nature of things is determined mainly by the principal aspect of the contradiction that has risen to a dominant position." Was it not putting politics in command by putting in a dominant position the line, guidelines and policies laid down by Chairman Mao? The debate had been going on without result because the principal aspect of the contradiction was not grasped and no analysis of it was made. By merely considering the amount of time set aside for political education without finding out which line was in a dominant position in respect of the overhaul of the boat, how would it be possible to determine whether the principle of putting politics in command was being upheld? By considering politics in the abstract instead of studying the line in concrete, it would be impossible to draw a clear line between proletarian politics and bourgeois politics or judge the nature of things.

To unify the understanding of all, we once more opened the inconclusive debate on the No. 1 boat at an enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the squadron. As a typical case, it was analyzed and discussed for three days. Having made clear that the line was all-important in all kinds of work, we gained a deeper understanding of numerous phenomena. We all realized that the commanders and fighters of No. 1 boat were highly enthusiastic about the overhaul. They regarded the overhaul as a practice and exercise in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During that period they studied hard Chairman Mao's works and learned humbly from the workers of the shipyard. They developed the idea of self-reliance and fighting amid hardship, and overcame all difficulties encountered in the

overhaul. They not only carried out the overhaul at high speed, but implementing the guideline of striving for greater, faster, better, and more economical results, kept constant watch on the quality of their work. Closely united and cooperating with the workers of the shipyard, they insured that every welding job and every junction conformed to specifications. We also saw that during the overhaul, the cadres of No. 1 boat, defying hardships and dangers, took the lead in doing labor, earnestly learned from the masses, developed revolutionary mass criticism with reference to reality, and carried out ideological-political work deeply and minutely. It was exactly for this reason that the overhaul of the boat was accomplished exceedingly well both as regards speed and quality.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." After three days of analysis and discussion, materialistic dialectics triumphed over metaphysics and people suddenly realized that their vision had become much sharper. We all came to the conclusion that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was thoroughly implemented in the overhaul of the No. 1 boat. In the past, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type made the putting of politics in command as mystical and incomprehensible as possible, but absolutely refused to talk of the line. Their purpose was to confuse people's mind, so that they might substitute bourgeois politics for proletarian politics and the bourgeois reactionary line for the proletarian revolutionary line.

Concrete Analysis of Concrete Problems

Naval units are an arm of technical complexity and require organizational work of a high degree of concentration, meticulous planning, and exactness. This in turn must be insured by regulations and systems that conform to objective laws. To grasp military training properly, existing regulations and systems must be seriously studied and reformed. At the beginning of 1971 we studied again and again Chairman Mao's instruction on reforming irrational regulations and systems, and began reforming them.

When we began to study ways and means of reforming the regulations and systems, our views differed on many problems. Everyone had his own idea, and for a long time nothing could be done to make a clear analysis and draw a clear line between what was rational and what was not.

What should be done? Chairman Mao taught us: "By analysis we mean analysis of the contradiction of things. Without thorough knowledge of life and true understanding of the contradiction in question, it will be impossible to make accurate analysis."

In accordance with this instruction, we began our work of reform. Take for example the revision of "Regulations of Firing of Guns." In these regulations, the part about "preparations for firing" contained some complex calculations. Some people wanted to do away with these calculations, arguing that the calculations would take time and prevent firing in time. Others maintained that these calculations were a scientific summing-up of countless combat practice and must not be abolished. These two views could not be reconciled.

We thereupon summoned some gunnery cadres and fighters from the squadron and, together with the professional gunnery cadres of the squadron, conducted an investigation and analysis. Through extensive listening to views, observation of target practice, and study of relevant material, we grasped the contradiction between speed and accuracy in gunnery practice and made a concrete analysis. To gain speed, it was impossible to spend too much time on calculations, but to achieve accuracy, it was inadvisable to pursue speed alone. One-sided emphasis on speed would result in inaccuracy, and the speed gained would be useless, but one-sided emphasis on accuracy might cause vital delay during battle, and the accuracy achieved would also be useless. Therefore neither speed nor accuracy could be neglected. In the final analysis, however, it was accuracy that could destroy the enemy. Accuracy must be the prerequisite to speed, and speed must be sought on the basis of accuracy.

Through such analysis, we had a basis on which to judge which of the views was right and which was wrong. We also knew what direction to follow and what demands to meet in carrying out revision. Thus we decided on this principle of revision: Calculations must be made, but the utmost effort should be made to simplify them. Practice shows that the revised shooting regulations are better adapted to practical requirements, and that more direct hits are scored in target practice conducted according to these revised regulations.

We realize that it is essential to insist on making concrete analysis of concrete contradictions in reforming regulations and systems. There are many things which are essentially different from one another in nature but are superficially similar to one another. Correct judgment of these things is possible only through investigations and analysis, by going from the surface to the inner core and comparing this with that, and by avoiding subjective, one-sided, and superficial treatment of problems. Take for instance a strict scientific spirit and conventional, conservative thinking, universal objective laws and experience gained under certain conditions, essential safety regulations and conservative requirements with too high safety quotients, correct flexibility and initiative and anarchical tendencies, standards which can be attained through hard study and excessive demands which are really impossible to meet...these things which are easily confused are often met with in our work of reform, and at the beginning it is often impossible to draw a clear line between them.

But through rousing the masses, carrying out in-depth investigation, grasping large amounts of data, and carrying out concrete analysis by grasping the principal contradictions and the principal aspect of a contradiction, the mist of superficial appearance will be gradually dispelled, the essential nature will be revealed, and the dividing line between two different things will become clear. Drawing a clear line of demarcation insures that our reform will respect the experience of our precursors but will not be restricted by it, that it will respect science but will not be fettered by pseudo-scientific rules and regulations. Rules and regulations formulated in this way will conform to the demands of training and practice of the armed forces units, give full play to man's subjective initiative, and promote the fighting strength of the armed forces.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Promote the Glorious Tradition of Observing Discipline and Cherishing the People

- The commanders and fighters of the line installation company of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Command are warmly praised for cherishing even the least valuable things of the masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, September 6, 1972) Promoting the glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people, the commanders and fighters of the line installation company of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Command while carrying out the work of line installation in 23 cities and hsien in the past several years, have been warmly praised by the broad masses for consciously cherishing even the least valuable things of the people.

This line installation company has a glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people. In carrying out line installation under enemy fire in the battle of Liaohsi, the commanders and fighters of the line installation platoon--the predecessor of this line installation company--would rather make greater efforts and sacrifice than damage the interests of the people. For the past twenty years, the Party branch of this company has always carried out education in revolutionary tradition on the fighters, organized the cadres and fighters to study the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention drawn up by Chairman Mao for our army, and enabled the glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people to keep on shining brightly.

Once, the line installation company received an assignment for the installation of a line, and according to the plan, six poles more than 10 meters high had to be set up in a cotton field. In order to avoid causing damage to the cotton, the Party branch immediately called a mobilization meeting, and urged everybody to offer ideas and make suggestions. During the construction, they first built a scaffolding over the field with old timber, and did their work above the cotton field. When digging holes, they would remove the cotton seedlings for replanting elsewhere. For the sake of not damaging the seedlings, earth from the excavation was immediately removed to a vacant spot. After a week of effort, this company fulfilled the work of installing the line without damaging the cotton seedlings of the masses.

In the course of carrying out work on line installation, various complications are often encountered. However, the fighters always pay serious attention to managing things in accordance with the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. On one occasion the company was installing a line somewhere, and the route of the line happened to run through an orchard belonging to the people. One of the supporting poles had to

be placed on a rock. In accordance with former practice, opening a hole in the rock would be done by blasting. However, in that way, the fruit of the nearby pear trees would be shaken down.

Fighter Ho Pao-chün thought to himself, "We are the people's army, and we absolutely must not permit the interests of the people to suffer," so he used his pick and chopped away bit by bit at the rock. The rock was very hard, and sparks flew from the pick leaving behind only a white mark. At that time, the old man looking after the orchard hurried over, and when he discovered the reason, he said emotionally, "The installation of a line for the PLA is a vital matter in war preparedness. What does it matter if a few pears are lost. Go ahead and use explosives!"

Ho Pao-chün explained to the old man why that could not be done and continued with his work. After four days of arduous struggle, he and his comrades-in-arms finally dug a hole more than a meter deep in the stone, without causing any damage to the surrounding pear trees. The local people all said in praise: "At all times and everywhere the PLA always thinks of the interests of the people."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Cadres in Hoch'ih District, Kwangsi, Conscientiously Read Works by Marx and Lenin in Their Full Text and Criticize Fallacies Disseminated by Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i Type

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in Hoch'ih district, Kwangsi--in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism"--have systematically studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, diligently read the works of Marx, Lenin [in full translations] and Chairman Mao in the original text, and have learned to apply the Marxist stand, view and method in guiding revolutionary practice and, in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, have made continuous efforts to build up their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism and to raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Two years ago, some comrades among the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in Hoch'ih district did not pay much attention to studying the works of Marx and Lenin, thinking that they were difficult to read and it was a waste of time to read them, so that they were content with studying some extracts from them and reading some reference works about them. To raise their understanding of the study of works of Marx and Lenin, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of the district and various hsien, factories and mines led them to study Chairman Mao's teachings about serious reading and study and to sum up their experience acquired and lessons learned from the struggle between the two lines. They came to understand that Marxism was a revolutionary science of the proletariat, that only by attentively reading the works in the full text could they understand deeply the revolutionary doctrine founded by the teacher of revolution, learn from his stand, view and method of observing, analyzing and solving problems, and guide revolutionary practice in a better way. After that, they raised their consciousness in studying the Marxist-Leninist works diligently and the atmosphere of reading became ever stronger among them. Some comrades who did not belong to high theoretical and cultural levels really had difficulties in reading the works of Marx and Lenin in the full text. But they were willing to work hard and to delve into these works so that they eventually made some achievements.

In studying Engel's "Anti-Dühring," Wang Tse-min, deputy secretary of the CCP Fengshan hsien committee, could not make head or tail of the term "world schematism." But he read this article repeatedly and thought about the term conscientiously and read for supplement relevant chapters and paragraphs in Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and also Chairman Mao's "On Practice," thereby coming gradually to understand that Dühring's "world schematism" and Kant's transcendentalism and Russia's Machism were goods of the same brand, which aimed at advocating the reactionary idealist

line that knowledge went through a course leading from thought and sensation to matter. Upon understanding this point, he further understood that the fallacy that "in doing a thing, we go through a course leading from the subjective to the objective and from thought to reality" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type totally originated from this idealist system of ideology. After this study, he understood more deeply the struggle between the two lines in philosophy, Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "practice first" and the scientific method of work by making investigation and study which Chairman Mao always advocated. He became more conscious in going perseveringly and deeply into realities to make investigation and study and in washing away idealism from his mind.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "There can be no differentiation without contrast; there can be no development without differentiation and struggle," the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in Hoch'ih district combined the study of works of Marx and Lenin with the criticism of the fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, adopted the method of comparison and analysis in seeing what Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao said and what else the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type said, and made clear where the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type plagiarized and distorted Marxism and what abominable means they adopted in so doing. In this way, they deepened their understanding of the spiritual essence of the works of the original text.

When criticizing the "theory of genius" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the district committee's central study group at first did not delve into and study conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin in the full text and Chairman Mao's works in the original text, so that it did not know how to interpret suitably the words of Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao which swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had distorted and quoted. Later, the leading comrades of this central study group organized all its members to study repeatedly the relevant passages in "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and such of Chairman Mao's works as "On Practice," and then applied them in contrasting, analyzing and criticizing the fallacies advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They came to understand deeply that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type picked some phrases and short passages from the works of Marx and Lenin and distorted their meaning wilfully for the purpose of preparing public opinion for them in usurping power and restoring capitalism. Through study, they saw more clearly the reactionary nature of the "theory of genius," established more firmly the viewpoints of "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes," and promoted the Party's committee's ideological building and building of style of work.

In the first half of this year, the whole district was attacked by continuous drought, the like of which was rarely seen in history. The district Party committee fully trusted the masses, relied on them and led them in overcoming the drought. A bumper harvest of early rice was harvested.

* * *

Conscientiously Read and Study and Overcome Empiricism

- Leading members of the Party committee of suburban Changchun associate the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with the continuous elevation of the theoretical level to strengthen consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, September 6, 1972) Leading members of the Party committee of suburban Changchun associate the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with conscientious reading and study and the continuous heightening of the theoretical level. This is to overcome certain empiricist ideas which have appeared in leadership work. Consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is enhanced.

Of the leading members of the Party committee of the areas, old comrades represent a large proportion. They have been in rural work relatively long and are not lacking in practical experience. In the past, some comrades became complacent for this very reason. They often acted on the sheer strength of their previous experience and paid inadequate attention to theoretical study. Subjected to line education after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, they felt increasingly in the welter of class struggle and line struggle the great limitations of certain experiences of theires and their incompatibility with new conditions. They realized that only by conscientiously studying books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and enhancing the theoretical level could they better understand and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and raise their leadership work level. Therefore, they consciously laid a firm hold on time to do conscientious reading. They not only doggedly adhered to the system for four days of collective study a month but in ordinary times, availed themselves of afterwork hours for private study.

Up to the present, the great majority of leading members have already finished the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France" and "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's various works including "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" etc. Now in study, some comrades here felt they had achieved some fruitful results. They said that with Marxist theory as a guide, their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had become stronger than before and their subjectivism a less frequent offense. They came by more ways of solving problems.

Chairman Mao teaches, "People with work experience must learn theory and must read conscientiously before they can make their experience orderly and comprehensive and elevate it to theory. Only then can they avoid taking partial experience as the universal truth and committing the error of empiricism." In study and practice, the leading members of the Party committee of suburban Changchun came to understand that to make a persevering practice of

study and achieve something, we must pay constant attention to associating our own ideological reality with a struggle against the empiricist thinking in our minds.

Secretary Liu Hung-fu of the suburban Party committee had the following experience. After having been in work in the suburban area for over 20 years, he was well acquainted with conditions here. In the past, he always held that everything from spring cultivation to summer hoeing and summer harvesting was remembered by heart and production after all followed a fixed pattern. At the time of preparatory farm work this year, he went to stay at a fixed point with a brigade with relatively low grain output. At the outset, his preconceptions made him believe that the low output of this brigade was attributable to the improper handling of scientific farming and the conventional methods adopted for farming. Therefore, he stressed a proper switch-over to good seed strains and the training of technical personnel. The cadres and the masses were organized to go to other areas for an inspection and study. After a spell of effort, he achieved not much.

Where lay the cause? He and the cadres of the brigade engaged old poor peasants in talks. It was found that scientific farming was done badly in this brigade because of behind-the-scenes sabotage carried out by the class enemy. Liu Hung-hu associated this matter with the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's relevant works. He came to realize that while it was important to pay attention to production measures, production measures could not be properly carried out without paying attention to class struggle in the area of production.

Later, after the mobilization of the masses in a penetrating way and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, the sabotage activities of the class enemy were pinpointed. Commune members' socialist activism was aroused. A boost was given to the development of production. This year, the whole brigade introduced scientific farming in a big way. Crops grew more luxuriantly than in the previous year. This gave Liu Hung-fu a profound education.

Summing up what he had gained in study,he said, "Conditions change ceaselessly. If we don't exert ourselves to understand the status quo of things, don't read and study seriously and don't apply revolutionary theory as a guide to action in analyzing conditions and instead take previous experiences as a ready-made formula, then we shall inevitably end up with our thinking divorced from reality and our work messed up."

The leading members of the Party committee of suburban Changchun pay great attention to using Marxist theory in analyzing problems encountered in their own work and studying ways to solve problems. Their work style was put on a more down-to-earth basis. Their approach to things was made more compatible with objective reality.

Deputy secretary Lo Chi-hu of the Party committee of the area had been in charge of agricultural production in a hsien for over ten years. After

being transferred to the suburban area of Changchun, he did not borrow experience from other areas in its entirety. Instead he persevered in penetrating into the world of reality to study and solve problems with an eye to local concrete conditions.

In the spring of this year, the Party committee of the area decided to expand the acreage under rice in the suburban area. This deputy secretary had ready made experience in creating paddy fields. Yet after arrival at the suburban area, he did not borrow the experience of the neighboring hsien in its totality. Instead he led office personnel to go deep into the midst of several communes to study local topographical factors, water sources and the state of the soil. In the light of the concrete conditions of the suburban area, a plan for converting dry fields into paddy fields was formulated. The area for rice was expanded by 1,600 hectares. Rice crops were in a luxuriant state of growth this year, promising a bumper harvest.

* * *

TECHNICIANS

Teach Technical Personnel To Follow the Red and Expert Road

- Swatow Supersonic Electronic Appliances Plant helps the technical personnel of the whole plant to handle correctly the relations between politics and technology and raise their consciousness of taking up technological studies for the revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, September 6, 1972) The Party branch of Swatow Supersonic Electronic Appliances Plant, Kwangtung Province, has taught its technical personnel to handle correctly the relations between politics and technology and follow the red and expert road. A boost is given to the development of production skills in the whole plant.

In the great cultural revolution, many technical personnel of this plant enthusiastically went down to workshops to take up productive labor, following the road of integration with workers. Their consciousness of the line was enhanced to a certain degree. But under the influence of such fallacies as "politics may overrule other fields," etc., spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some technical personnel paid no attention to technological studies. To raise the technical personnel's consciousness of taking up technological studies for the revolution, the Party branch of the plant organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and associate the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles in the factory with the penetrating unfolding of ideological and political line education. The policy toward intellectuals was carried out on a solid basis. The consciousness of the technical personnel was aroused. At the same time, the Party branch gave energetic publicity to the advanced deeds of technical worker Yao Chin-chung of the plant who correctly handled the relations between politics and technique. The typical case was applied to education for the benefit of all.

Yao Chin-chung was originally a worker who had not even finished his junior middle school education. He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and assiduously studied scientific theory. After several years' persevering hard work, he completed successively in his leisure hours such fundamental college major courses as advanced mathematics for electronic engineering, physics, chemistry, etc. He initially learned how to make use of technical data published in English. A good foundation was laid for the mastery of electronic technology. From 1962, he successively shared and completed the designing and trial-manufacture of 11 items of supersonic wave injury-probing appliances and testing and surveying instruments, 5 of them filling a void in our supersonic electronic technology. He became a "native expert" with a good grounding in theory and a rich store of practical experience. Last year, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The story of Yao Chin-chung's rapid growth along the red and expert road gives the technical personnel a live education in the line. They come to understand deeply that study of technology is required to build socialism with greater,quicker, better and more economical results. Only by firmly putting proletarian politics in command and striving to remold the world outlook and working hard on technological studies can technical personnel become both red and expert and make a proper contribution to the revolutionary cause. The broad masses of technical personnel have enhanced their consciousness of taking up technological studies for the revolution. In the whole factory, there has appeared an upsurge in a campaign for everyone to master techniques for the revolution and improve skills for the people.

To doggedly learn in the course of practice is an important way adopted by the technical personnel of this plant to excel in technological studies for the revolution. In designing and trial-manufacturing on their own our country's first non-metallic injury-probing appliance, they seriously analyzed and dissected the functions and features of the various kinds of appliances produced by the plant in the past. Technical demands put forward by user units were associated with a wide solicitation of the worker masses' opinions on designing and trial-manufacture. Bold innovations were introduced. Not only was the trial-manufacture task fulfilled ahead of schedule but the quality of products surpassed the originally stipulated technical target.

In the past several years, every time after the completion of a task for the trial manufacture of a new product, the technical personnel of the plant would sum up experiences and lessons. Every time a new product is trial-produced, a special branch of technology is learned. A boost is given to the rapid improvement of the production technical level in the whole plant. The technical personnel of this plant make it a regular practice of heading for workshops to take up productive labor and integrate with the worker masses. Consciously they take the process of scientific experiment as one of receiving re-education from the working class and remolding the world outlook. Between workers and technical personnel an activity to learn from and help each other has been launched energetically toward proper thinking and proper technological studies. A stimulation is given to the continuous advance of technical personnel along the red and expert road.

* * *

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Quality First in Long-Term Planning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Capital construction is an important means for realizing social expanded reproduction, developing social economy and raising the people's material and cultural standards. Generally speaking projects of capital construction are to be used for many decades or even more than a century; but some important and special projects will be used even longer. Therefore it can be seen that capital construction is indeed a hundred-year plan and the quality of capital construction projects is of extreme importance. When the quality is poor, irrational usage will last for a long period of time, the life of such projects will be shortened and accidents may bring about very great losses to the properties of the state and lives of the people. Consequently it is impermissible to neglect quality.

In the current movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style, workers of capital construction units must thoroughly repudiate various preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i which make the upholding of politics in command antagonistic with the quality of projects, and must firmly establish the idea of "in a hundred-year plan quality should come first." Leadership in capital construction units must all the more understand the situation clearly, grasp capital construction projects and, first of all, grasp quality well.

The following four articles introduce to us from different angles experience in guaranteeing the quality of capital construction projects.

*

Grasp Ideological Education Before Grasping the Quality of Projects

by

P'engkaots'un Tile Work Squad, No. 3 Construction Company of Shenyang

We realized through practice that the question of quality of projects is, first of all, a question of ideology and line. Consequently we insist on conducting ideological education with reference to the situation.

When we are engaged in a difficult task and do not have much time, we guide everybody in establishing an idea of "in a hundred-year plan quality should come first" so as to prevent the tendency of neglecting quality as a result of fighting for speed. When we are engaged in small projects, we guide everybody in establishing an idea of remaining seriously responsible and scrupulous so as to prevent the tendency of belittling the project and working perfunctorily. When working conditions are poor but technical requirements are high, we guide everybody in overcoming the fear of difficulties and try to improve ourselves technically. When we are commended for having performed good work, we guide everybody in using the viewpoint of "one divided into two" in looking for shortcomings so as to prevent the tendency of arrogance and self-complacency. When problems of quality arose, the leadership took the initiative to assume responsibility and organize everybody to analyze the causes carefully and learn their lessons so as to prevent the tendency of becoming down-hearted.

In the course of conducting education in ideology and the political line, we also grasped the repudiation of extreme "Leftist" ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the system of management. Once when we were planning to restore the system of self-inspection and mutual inspection of quality, some people said: "Since everybody's consciousness has been raised, restoration of this system implies distrust of the masses and will end up in binding the hands and feet of the workers."

In view of this idea, we mobilized the masses to speak about the sufferings of not having regulations and systems and energetically repudiate the "theory that systems are useless" and anarchism. Old workers said: "The system of self-inspection and mutual inspection of quality which is an experience summed up by us from many years of practice, will never bind the hands and feet of the workers; instead, it will only bind anarchist ideas." Then we conducted a careful analysis of our original system and established a system for making reports on the situation during each shift, self-inspection during each operation, mutual inspection during every stage and general appraisal of projects, etc. In the meantime, we also repudiate the theory that techniques are useless and develop activities of learning techniques in the squad to improve the quality of work.

From then on, the quality of brick laying was improved year after year. In 1965 the rate of good-quality work was only about 80 percent, but in 1971 it reached 92 percent and this year the rate was further increased.

*

Give Quality the First Priority

by

Site Headquarters of Project 403

We are a newly organized construction unit responsible for the construction of keypoint projects for the state. All the projects undertaken by our unit were found by inspection to have reached state-approved standards.

The following are some of the experiences we have acquired in connection with guaranteeing the quality of projects:

To guarantee quality we must give quality first priority and must not give progress the first priority. In August last year during the process of prefabrication of reinforced concrete columns for an important project, a steel hook of a piece of ironwork fell off. At that time we were at the height of the construction effort; if we had the idea of emphasizing progress and slighting quality, we could have neglected this problem. However, we stopped the prefabrication without hesitation and immediately re-examined the quality of the piece of iron work and of the welding. In this way we guaranteed the quality but did not even delay the progress of the project.

To guarantee quality we must also fully develop democracy, rely upon the masses and must not give orders blindly. Once when we undertook the task of building several large workshops we were wondering whether to use wooden beams and tiles or large roof plates for the roof. In the meantime, we were also wondering whether landslides in the area of construction were due to surface slides or movement of rock layers. We did not come to a conclusion about these questions hurriedly; instead, we conducted repeated symposiums with the masses and made our decision on the basis of unifying understanding. In this way we avoided giving orders blindly and guaranteed the quality of work.

To guarantee quality we must also seriously implement the Party's cadre policy and policy toward intellectual elements as well as assign work to them in a reasonable way according to their ideological condition and working ability. Assignment of some of the technicians with practical construction experience to principal technical posts plays a great role in guaranteeing the quality of work. For instance, during the preparation for the construction of one of our projects, our technicians carefully studied the blueprints to grasp the intention of the designers, conducted analyses and studies together with the workers, and made rational proposals according to the geology of the construction site. In this way we guaranteed the quality as well as conserved 500 cubic meters of cement.

*

Careful Construction Guarantees Quality

by

First Navigation Engineering Bureau of the
Ministry of Communications

Recently we built a large-scale shipyard in which we used a technically relatively advanced horizontal type of dock gate which measured more than 300 square meters. We had neither the experience nor the data for the construction of this type of gate. However, we achieved high quality in

this capital construction project because we relied upon the workers and technicians, designed carefully and undertook the construction work carefully.

One of the important things in guaranteeing the quality of the dock gate was water-tightness. To achieve this, the gate must closely fit the frame. The margin of error here must be less than 5 mm. In the meantime, the frame must be cold-resistant and corrosion-proof and be long-lasting. Therefore granite was used in the design for the frame of the gate. In order to guarantee the quality, we specified the quality of granite when we ordered the material from the quarry. In the meantime, we also explained clearly to the quarry about the meaning of the specifications and received warm support from the workers there. They worked carefully to polish the granite and kept the error of surface flatness within 3 mm. During the construction, technically skilled old workers with rich experience were assembled to take charge of the laying of granite blocks. In the end, error of the surface, height and width of this large granite gate frame of the dock was within 3 mm when it was completed and thus thoroughly satisfied the design requirements.

Now opening and closing tests have been conducted on this gate during various tidal conditions. It was found that it closed tightly and was convenient to operate--it took one man only ten minutes or so to open and close it once; whereas gates of floating docks of the same size required more than ten men and the operation took more than half an hour.

*

Increase Operational Skill and Guarantee Quality of Work

by

Third Company of the Former Sixth Bureau, State Capital Construction Commission

During the fourth quarter of 1970 when we were welding the coking tower, which was part of the delayed coking equipment, we were preoccupied with the idea of speeding up the work and rounded up all welders to engage in welding regardless of their proficiency. As a result, welding work was completed quickly but many welding seams were not up to standard and had to be done again. This caused a delay of more than a month. In this way we wanted to speed up our work to meet the deadline but ended up in delay. This fact taught us that to guarantee the quality of work we must increase our operational skill.

During the fourth quarter last year, our superior asked us to complete the installation of the 160 tubes of a hydrogen generating transformation furnace before the end of the year. Some of the comrades thought we had done such work before and we could do it in the same manner. But

most of the comrades thought doing it in the same manner would not do because the present situation was different from that of the past in many respects. For instance, the quality of materials was different, the design for tube joints of the furnace was different, there were few experienced welders and their standard of operational skill was also different. Consequently we should accept lessons learned in the past and develop technique training activities to increase operational skill.

Then, after 19 experiments, we obtained 57 sets of data and formulated operational procedures consistent with reality. Later we trained welders and established a system of examination. It was stipulated that welders could take part in welding work only after passing the examination. In the course of construction, we firmly upheld the principle of achieving speed, quality and scrupulosity. In this way we not only attained high standards in our welding of the tubes of the furnace but also met the deadline of installation.

* * *

OBITUARY

NPC Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang and honorary president of the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, died of illness in peking on september 1, 1972 at the age of 95.

a solemn ceremony in her memory took place in the capital yesterday afternoon, and flags were flown at half mast at tienanmen square and in front of hsinhuamen and the foreign ministry. a funeral ceremony was held today for the deceased in nanking.

the ceremony in peking was held in the great hall of the people. a portrait of ho hsiang-ning hung in the meeting hall.

wreaths presented by the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china were placed there.

there were also wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting chairman of the people's republic of china; soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; and wreaths from the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, the foreign ministry, the ministry of public health and other departments, and the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the ceremony were tung pi-wu, soong ching ling, chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang

jigme, chou chien-jen, chen yun, li fu-chun, hsu teh-heng, fu tso-yi, tsai chang, teng ying-chao, hua kuo-feng and wu teh. they expressed sympathy with liao cheng-chih, liao meng-hsing and ching pu-chun, family members of the late ho hsiang-ning.

chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, presided over the ceremony. vice-chairman soong ching ling made a memorial speech.

vice-chairman soong ching ling said: "madame ho hsiang-ning in her earlier years followed dr. sun yat-sen in carrying out the revolution of 1911 to overthrow the feudal rule of the ching dynasty. later, she took an active part in the punitive expedition against yuan shih-kai and in the movement to uphold the provisional republican constitution in 1924, she firmly supported dr. sun yat-sen's revolutionary programme of the new three people's principles, the reorganization of the kuomintang and co-operation with the chinese communist party. after chiang kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927, she firmly upheld dr. sun yat-sen's three great policies of alliance with russia, co-operation with the communist party and assistance to the peasants and workers, resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary kuomintang government, openly exposed the reactionary features of chiang kai-shek and waged an uncompromising struggle. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, she actively responded to the call issued by the chinese communist party for national united front against japan, and resolutely opposed chiang kai-shek's reactionary policy of passive resistance against japan and active opposition to the communist party, and of false democracy and real dictatorship. she took an active part in the anti-japanese democratic movement. after the southern anhwei incident of january 1941, she sternly condemned chiang kai-shek's criminal plot to launch a civil war, and waged unremitting struggle to 'persist in resistance and oppose capitulation', 'persist in unity and oppose a split', and 'persist in progress and oppose retrogression'. during the period of the liberation war, she was indignant at chiang kai-shek's reactionary policy of national betrayal, dictatorship and civil war; she actively called on and organized the democratic forces in the kuomintang to oppose chiang kai-shek, organized the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, responded to the may 1, 1948, call of the central committee of the chinese communist party for the convening of the new political consultative conference, and contributed to china's new democratic revolution.

"after nation-wide liberation, madame ho hsiang-ning became member of the council of the central people's government, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, chairman of the commission of overseas chinese affairs and chairman of the union of chinese artists. she consistently supported the leadership of the chinese communist party and took the socialist road. in the struggle against foreign and

domestic enemies, she stood firmly and showed a clear distinction of whom to love and whom to hate. particularly, in the struggle against the rightists in 1957, she sternly condemned the anti-party and anti-socialist fallacies of the bourgeois rightists. she warmly praised the great socialist motherland, often through her poems and paintings. she paid great attention to affairs of state, supported the great proletarian cultural revolution and worked energetically and consistently in defence of the territorial integrity of the socialist motherland and for the liberation of taiwan.

"madame ho hsiang-ning was a revolutionary comrade-in-arms of dr. sun yat-sen, the revolutionary companion of mr. liao chung-kai, a close friend of the chinese communist party and an outstanding representative of the kuomintang revolutionaries. she warmly loved the motherland, the socialist system, the chinese communist party and the great leader chairman mao. madame ho hsiang-ning remained a revolutionary and a fighter all her life.

"we deeply mourn over the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning. let us turn our sorrow into strength and, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, closely follow the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line and unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

also present at the ceremony were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ma chun-ku, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu liang-tsai, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, chang yun, chen chi-han, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, chao chung-yao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang, tung ti-chou, hsieh fu-min and peng shao-hui;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference liu fei, chu yun-shan, yang tung-chun, chang hsi-jo, chen tzu-sheng, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, jung yi-jen, hsu po-hsin, tseng tse-sheng and tung chi-wu;

leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the offices of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and the national women's federation wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, liu chien, liu yu-fa, li chi-huang, li chin-teh, lien kuan, kang ke-ching, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, ho ying, wang hai-jung, lin yi-hsin, hsieh hua, wu ching-tung and hou chun-huai;

members of the central standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang kan tzu-sen, liu chung-jung, wu mao-sun, hou ching-ju, hsu wen-tien

and chien chang-chao, and members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang wang pao-chen, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, li cheng, chen li and chiao shih-chai;

deputies to the national people's congress, representatives of fine art circles, well-known personages and ho hsiang-ning's relatives and friends wang chen, wu teh-feng, sha chien-li, chuang ming-li, huang ting-chen, tien fu-ta, wu huan-hsing, chu kuang-ya, huang chang-shui, chang kuo-chi, lo ching-chang, ho lien-chih, chang jui-hua, yu li-chun, fu ya, ku yuan, li ko-jan, chiang chao-ho, chou hai-ying, lung chien, cheng szu-yuan, teng kuang-yin and his wife, ma hai-teh (george hatem), su fei, frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, ichihei sugiyama and his wife, rewi alley and jack chen.

more than 500 party and government functionaries and representatives of the masses attended.

after the ceremony, ho hsiang-ning's coffin was transported by special train to nanking to be buried by the side of mr. liao chung-kai's coffin in the same grave.

yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and leading members of departments concerned escorted the coffin to peking railway station.

liu yu-fa, teng ying-chao, hsieh fu-min, li chin-teh, liu fei, chu yun-shan, chen tzu-sheng and kan tzu-sen and ho hsiang-ning's relatives liao cheng-chih, liao meng-hsing and ching pu-chun escorted the coffin to nanking.

ho hsiang-ning's coffin arrived in nanking this afternoon and the funeral ceremony was held at the grave of mr. liao chung-kai on the eastern outskirts of the city.

present at the ceremony were hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees tu ping, wu ta-sheng, yang kuang-li, hsiao yung-yin, chiang ko, fang min, liu chi-chang and fang ming.

liu yu-fa and others and relatives of the deceased who had escorted the coffin to nanking attended the ceremony.

also present were deputies to the national people's congress, members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees of the chinese people's political consultative conference and leading members of the provincial and municipal committees of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang wu yi-fang, liu kuo-chun, chi yu-ting, liu shu-hsun, chang ching-li, chang kuang-chung, jen chung-kao, chen ho-chin, fan tsun-chung, ting kuang-hsun, chen chung-fan, liao yun-tse, liao yun-sheng

and lai ti-an, and 300 cadres and representatives of local people.

during ho hsiang-ning's illness, vice-chairman soong ching ling, premier chou en-lai and other leaders went to the hospital to see her.

ho hsiang-ning's remains were encoffined on september 3. the coffin was placed in sun yat-sen memorial hall in peking's chungshan park. party and state leaders paid last respects to her at the hospital. also paying last respects to the deceased were members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, leading members of departments concerned and ho hsiang-ning's friends. among them were li chen, wang shu-sheng, su yu, fang yi, shen kuang, tseng tao, liu hsin-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chang wen-chin, yang chi, ting hsueh-sung, lin yueh-chin, wang ting-kuo, liu chung-jen, tung hsiao-peng, li chih-chung, chou jung-hsin, shen chien, pu chieh and his wife, and paul t.k. lin and his wife.

a wreath was presented by prasit kanchanawat, deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand, when he was in peking.

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Outstanding Party Branch Secretary on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 6, 1972)

the secretary of the communist party branch of a production brigade in the ari area of tibet is leading the emancipated serfs in their advance along the socialist road. a bleak place under the centuries-old serfdom, the village has changed beyond recognition.

led by pengtsotzujen, the members of the hsiachulung brigade have in the past few years opened up 8.5 hectares of land and improved irrigation. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain last year with per-hectare yield topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it sold 22.5 tons to the state out of their surplus. the total number of animals was twelve times that before the abolition of serfdom in the area in 1960. the people, who used to be hungry in the old days, now eat their fill and most of them have bank savings.

the three manorial lords (the reactionary tibetan local government, the monasteries and nobility) kept pengtsotzujen's

family as slaves from generation to generation. when he was nine years of age, his father died when doing unpaid service for a manorial lord. he himself was made a slave in a monastery and was often beaten up.

he became a communist party member after liberation and was later elected secretary of the party branch. his experience had taught him that chairman mao is the liberator of the people of all nationalities in china and that chairman mao's leadership is the beacon guiding the emancipated serfs on the road to happiness. he was determined to lead his fellow villagers in taking the socialist road indicated by chairman mao.

pengtsotzujen struggled resolutely against the reactionary serf-owners during the 1960 democratic reform to abolish serfdom and distinguished himself as an activist in the township. in response to chairman mao's call "get organized", he got together eight families of former serfs to form the first mutual-aid team in the ari area. the expansion of the collective economy made pengtsotzujen and other poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen increasingly aware of the need to form a people's commune. the great proletarian cultural revolution boosted their enthusiasm all the more. braving heavy snow, pengtsotzujen travelled far and wide to spread chairman mao's great instruction "people's communes are fine" and publicize the advantages of the people's communes. the first commune in the ari area was formed in july 1968.

over 4,000 metres above sea-level, the hsiachulung brigade is surrounded by snow-capped mountains. the place had little farmland in the old society. under the reactionary rule of the manorial lords, the labouring people had few sheep and cattle and were heavily in debt.

in the early spring of 1965, pengtsotzujen and members of his mutual-aid team decided to reclaim land. a handful of class enemies tried to use superstition to sabotage their endeavour. the class enemies alleged that the land to be reclaimed was "sacred land" and that a catastrophe would befall those who dared to plough it. to frustrate the enemy scheme, pengtsotzujen reclaimed a plot of that land and got a good harvest.

when spring sowing was due in 1969, the land was still covered by snow. pengtsotzujen organized a mao tsetung thought study class and led the team members in studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he then led the members in removing the snow and completed sowing in good time.

pengtsotzujen is now a member of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee, vice-chairman of the ari administrative regional revolutionary committee, deputy secretary of the rudok county committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the hungchi (red flag) people's commune revolutionary committee. but he still acts like an ordinary labourer. he always squeezes time to work in the fields. he takes a tool with him and works in any production brigade when he inspects work there. he spends nine months in physical labour every year.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Multi-National Commune Prospers in Southwest China Border Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 6, 1972)

the national minority peasants of a people's commune in china's southwestern border area have transformed their hilly villages after years of hard work.

villages in the pienkukang commune, in the nukiang lisu autonomous chou of yunnan province, are now surrounded by walnut, plum and papaya trees and strawberry plants. luxuriant crops cover terraced fields, many of which were carved out of slopes in the past few years. herds of cattle and flocks of sheep graze on the hills. at the seat of the commune, a steady stream of people visit the state stores to sell rural side-line products, medicinal herbs and other local produce and buy daily necessities.

the commune, made up of three production brigades, is inhabited by people of the lisu, chingpo, pai and other nationalities. after liberation, the communist party and government paid attention to the well-being of the minority people and sent a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and work teams to the area, bringing with them food grain, clothes, salt, farm implements and other goods. the armymen and the work teams helped the people build new dwellings and develop production.

the people embarked on the road of socialism under the leadership of the party and chairman mao. in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they cut their way through wild undergrowth and terraced more than 30 hectares of slopes on desolate hills.

with commune cadres taking the lead, the people cut a ditch across rocky cliffs to bring water to their

fields. there were no irrigation facilities in the area in the pre-liberation days. now the commune's rice paddies average one-tenth of a hectare per capita. the people are now for the first time growing wheat, and the single-croppin; fields have been switched over to double-cropping.

grain output of the commune has risen year after year. every family has surplus grain in store and the brigades have grain reserves. the number of draught animals and pigs has gone up.

stores have been put up at the seat of the commune and every production brigade or team has a supply and marketing centre. in the past, the villagers had to walk five or six days to go to town to sell their local products. they bartered one kilogramme of coptis chinensis, a kind of medicinal herb, for only half a kilogramme of salt. now for the same amount of herbs, they are paid a price enough to buy 50 kilogrammes of salt at the village co-op. the life of the commune members has steadily improved. all families are living in new homes and have new clothing.

progress has also been made in culture, education and public health. the commune has set up a radio diffusion centre and a film projection team. radio broadcast reaches every home. doctors have been sent in from other parts of the country, and a commune clinic and brigade health centres have been set up to provide free medical treatment. some of the local people have been trained as doctors and nurses.

this border area had no school before. now the commune and all its production teams have primary schools. tuition is free and all school-age children are enrolled.

a number of the lisus, chingpos and pais have been admitted into the chinese communist party. some, including women, have been elected to the leading bodies at various levels.

GYMNASTICS

China Holds National Junior Gymnastics Contest

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1972)

more than 500 gymnasts, the youngest seven years old and the oldest 15, competed in the 1972 national junior gymnastics contest held in shanghai recently.

they came from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. among china's minority nationalities

represented were the mongolians, uighurs, huis, koreans, miaos and tungs, in addition to hans, the national majority.

their motto was: learn from one another and exchange experience for common progress.

the age group competition marked one of china's efforts to popularize gymnastics as one of the many events included in the mass sports movement. the 500 entrants were selected in various parts of the country in the midst of the movement.

the young gymnasts showed good skill. quite a number of them chose the more difficult routines and won good marks for their precise movements.

after ten days of competition, the heilungkiang a team won first place in group a for boys and the shanghai b team won first place in group b for boys; the shanghai a team won first place in group a for girls and the kirin b team won first place in group b for girls.

leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai, including wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, attended the opening and closing ceremonies and awarded prizes and presented souvenirs to the competitors.

CARPET MAKING

Production of Famous Sinkiang Carpets Expanded

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 7, 1972)

output of the hotien (khotan) carpets, a celebrated product of sinkiang, in 1971 was ten times higher than in the early post-liberation period. the varieties of carpets have come to nearly 1,000.

with a history of more than 2,000 years of carpet production, the hotien area uses local fine wool to make light, soft, elastic and durable carpets with designs of uighur characteristics. carpet production almost suspended under the reactionary rule before liberation.

after liberation, the people's government got together unemployed carpet weavers and established two carpet weaving mills in hotien and lopu counties. later more mills were set up in some other counties. the number of full-time carpet weavers came to 1,000. carpet output kept rising and varieties increased. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local leadership encouraged people's communes and production brigades to go in for carpet-

weaving as sideline production. the combined efforts of state-run mills and collective undertakings have given an impetus to the development of carpet production. now there are more than 70 mills run by people's communes and production brigades, with over 3,000 commune members taking part in carpet-weaving.

the carpet weavers have improved working processes and introduced new techniques to raise production. wool fluffing is now done by machine and labour productivity has been greatly raised. more than 300 different shades of colours are being used with the introduction of chemical dyes.

the workers, cadres and technicians have improved on traditional designs by assimilating the good points in carpet-weaving of other nationalities and countries in the light of chairman mao's teachings "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom and weed through the old to bring forth the new". on the eve of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1969,. the workers weaved a huge wall carpet with designs showing the unity of all nationalities in china under chairman mao's wise leadership.

PLANT BREEDER

South China Outstanding Plant Breeder

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 7, 1972)

rice strains yielding an average of up to 7.5 tons per hectare have been evolved by a peasant plant breeder in south china's kwangtung province. these are among the dozen high-yield strains he has bred in the past twelve years and more. all the new strains are being popularized locally.

a plant breeder in the agricultural scientific research station of the tuhu commune, wei ping-szu has been keen on breeding strains suitable for cultivation in the local fields. by hybridization, he bred high-yield rice strains which are resistant to salinity and acidity. after taking measures to purify the seeds and rejuvenate the degenerated strains, the strains were grown in the alkali-affected fields and gave high output. salinity used to be a big problem for the commune in increasing output since it had reclaimed large tracts of land on the beach by building dykes along the sea shore.

with only two years of schooling in the old society, wei ping-szu has learnt plant breeding from experienced peasants and agro-technicians since he began to work in the station. he would watch the crop in the field day

and night to learn about the actual growth of the rice so as to facilitate his experiments in crossing.

he succeeded in cultivating the first fine cross-bred rice strain in 1961 after several years of hard work. planted in the same conditions as the strains from which it was bred, it gave a yield ten per cent higher.

the commune party organization gave support to his research work. for a period the commune agricultural scientific research station had to close down because liu shao-chi and company pushed his revisionist line to suppress mass scientific experiments. but the commune party committee assigned wei ping-szu a special plot of land to continue his experiments. after repeated experiments he obtained in 1965 another good rice strain which gave a per hectare yield of 6.75 tons.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the commune agricultural scientific station resumed its work with better facilities after criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line in scientific research. with better working conditions, wei ping-szu successfully cultivated several other fine rice strains.

FARM PRODUCE

Barley, Vegetables Grown on Tibetan Plateau 5,000 Meters Above Sea Level

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 7, 1972)

for the first time, barley and vegetables were successfully grown at altitudes 5,000 metres above sea level in northern tibet.

because of the thin air, frequent wind and snow, and a short frost-free season, the tibetan people living in the 70,000-square-kilometre kaitse county had never grown crops since time immemorial. before liberation, the serfowners bartered salt and animal by-products for food grain from some 500 kilometres away. many serfs died of cold and hunger on the long trek. vegetable was unknown.

after the abolition of serfdom in tibet, the state each year supplied to the local people a dozen times as much food grain as before.

but vegetable supply was a problem. a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the county got its vegetables from other parts of tibet, from sinkiang and even the interior. when a truckload arrived, half of the fresh vegetables had rotted away. the transportation cost, defrayed by state subsidy, would be a hundred times the cost of the vegetables.

the armymen decided to grow vegetables. they reclaimed land and dug a ditch to lead in water for the experiment in 1969. but the chinese cabbage and spinach they sowed failed because the soil was saline. they dealt with the problem and tried again. this time the vegetables grew well but a heavy snowfall followed by a mountain deluge in june washed them away. undaunted, the armymen sowed a third time. this time they took great pains to protect the plot from adverse natural conditions and harvested five tons that year.

today they are successfully growing vegetables on large tracts. the variety includes chinese cabbage, spinach, chive, asparagus lettuce, turnip, scallion and leek. the armymen supply them to local tibetan people and other army units as well as to their own canteen.

then they went on to grow barley in 1970. their successful experience was soon popularized among local herdsmen's communes.

the local tibetan people now have a more varied diet and the herdsmen's communes are growing grain and vegetables.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Afghanistan Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Sept. 7, 1972)

tsao shen-kung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a film reception here yesterday evening.

among the 174 guests present were abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of the elders, general ghulam farouq, chief of general staff of the afghan armed forces, general abdul razaq maiwand, commandant of the military academy, parliament members, high-ranking officials of some government departments and prominent social figures.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were also present.

the documentary film about the visit of afghan foreign minister shafiq to china "warmly welcome afghan foreign minister shafiq" and the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

a delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by veiz lelo, chairman of the commission, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by wang meng, minister of the host commission; leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chuang tse-tung, ma chia-chun, shih huang, wei ming and kuo lei; and chinese sportsmen ni chih-chin, tien wen-hui, lin hui-ching and wang wei-chien.

present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, and loro borici, coach of the albanian national football team.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Burundi Permanent Representative to UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with nsanze terence, permanent representative of the republic of burundi to the united nations.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments under the foreign ministry an chih-yuan, ho kung-kai, chu chi-chen, tien yi-min, mu wen and ma wu-yeh.

Chou En-lai and Ho Ying Meet Burundi Permanent Representative to UN and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met nsanze terence, permanent representative of the republic of burundi to the united nations, and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the representative.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry an chih-yuan, ho kung-kai, wang hao, chu chi-chen, lo hsu, tien yi-min and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 6, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, gave a luncheon today in honour of chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang. the luncheon was held to express his thanks to the chinese government's warm hospitality accorded him during his recent visit to the people's republic of china.

hsu chung-fu, counsellor, and fang yin, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here were present at the luncheon.

present also were u. f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, a. j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the department for external affairs and members of sharp's party which visited china.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Sri Lanka and Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

a chinese badminton delegation led by chang hsiu-lung, head, and lu ming-jung, deputy head, left here by air this afternoon for friendly visits to the republic of sri lanka and the kingdom of nepal.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, mou tso-yun, li ta-nan, chou cheng and chi yu-hua, and chinese badminton players.

on hand were r. subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and d. serasinghe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sri lanka embassy here.

Sri Lanka Amity Organization Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the sri lanka-china friendship association led by the association's president s.w. walpita. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, li ta-nan, meng hsien-ju and shan ta-chi.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-sri lanka friendship association.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus received chinese ambassador tai lu on the morning of september 4 and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from nicosia.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Occasion of Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, this evening gave a banquet on the occasion of the visit to china of the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles.

among the guests were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, and leading members of other departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, chou chueh, ho wan-jen, wang ming-chun, wang ping-chen and chang shou-ping.

also present were ali fahmy talha and other members of the egyptian government industrial delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. salah el-abd and chen mu-hua proposed toasts to the continued growth of the friendship between the people of china and egypt and of the friendly relations and cooperatio between the two countries.

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, left peking for a visit to shanghai by air this morning in the company of cheng fei, department director of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of other chinese departments, including ho wan-jen, wang ming-chun, chang shou-ping, ma hsueh-kuei and chi chao-pu.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

major general namory keita, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. his attache lieutenant barda mamatou arrived by the same plane.

the distinguished guinean guests were welcomed at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department, and chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department, of the chinese p.l.a.; and leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and other departments concerned, including tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, lin pin, wu chao-tung, kang lin, chao chun-cheng, yin hsi-peng, tu hsing-chung, chu hsien-sung and chi pao-shu.

on hand were guinean ambassador to china diop mamadou and diplomatic officials of the malian and mauritanian embassies in peking.

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Maltese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

premier
chou en-lai sent a message today to dominic mintoff, prime minister of malta, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of malta. the message reads:

his excellency dominic mintoff,
prime minister of malta,

valletta

on the occasion of the national day of malta, i wish to express warm congratulations to your excellency and the maltese government and people on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and malta and the friendship between our two peoples develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 7, 1972

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Medical Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

the delegation
of the nigerian medical association led by dr. a. jose williams wound up its friendly visit here and left by train today on a tour of southern china. it will then leave for home.

seeing the guests off at the railway station were hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, and representatives of peking medical circles kao chin-o, wang ta-wan, wang yun-chao and lin fu-chia.

present was t.a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China-Korea Friendship People's Commune Celebrates Korean National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and other comrades of the korean embassy were invited today to join the members of the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking in celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. they were warmly welcomed there.

the commune seat was bedecked with red flags and long streamers. ringing with korean revolutionary songs, the commune was in a joyous mood. upon their arrival at the commune this afternoon, the korean comrades-in-arms received warm festival greetings from more than 600 commune members who waved flowers and coloured streamers and shouted slogans.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a dinner together and talked cordially. han hsin, a leading member of the commune, said: the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, have made brilliant achievements on all fronts in the past 24 years. our brother farm, the taekam korea-china friendship cooperative farm, is also making progress daily. we rejoice at every success made by the korean people. han hsin said all the commune members would emulate earnestly the revolutionary spirit of the korean people in order to win still greater victories.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is a great event of epoch-making significance in the history of the revolution of our country. we are very happy to have this chance to join the commune members in celebrating this festival. he gave an account of the tremendous achievements won by the korean people in safeguarding and building their motherland, and expressed the hope that the militant friendship cemented in blood between the people of korea and china would remain evergreen.

the chinese and korean comrades then had a get-together. commune members sang "song of general kim il sung, "a long life to chairman mao" and other chinese and korean songs and performed dances celebrating bumper harvest. then the korean feature film "the girl who sells flowers" was shown.

taking part in today's celebrations were also lu wei-chao, hsiang chien, wang hsing-wu and other leading members of organizations concerned.

Korean Hydro-Meteorological Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

meng ping, director of the chinese central meteorological bureau, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean hydro-meteorological delegation led by paek ok hyon, vice-director of the hydro-meteorological bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, and other embassy officials were present.

meng ping and paek ok hyon proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant growth of the militant friendship and cooperation between the people and meteorological workers of china and korea.

the korean delegation arrived in peking by train this morning. it was welcomed at the railway station by chang wen-hsuan, deputy director of the central meteorological bureau, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President's Adviser on Sciences Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

dr. abdus salam, pakistan president's adviser on sciences, left here by air today after a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists yeh cheng-chang, chang wen-yu, pan chun and chen yen.

also present were anwar kemal, second secretary, and riaz muhammad khan, third secretary, of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai TT Delegation Adviser Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

prasit kanchanawat, adviser to the thai table tennis delegation and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand, left peking today for a visit to southern china before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned ,yang chi, kuo tung-chun and cheng jui-sheng.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Holds Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

a reception was given by ismail erez, secretary general of the turkish foreign ministry, in ankara yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, according to a report from the city.

the reception was attended by remzi yelman, director general of the turkish airline; semih gunver, director general of the cultural department, semih akbil, director general of the information department, of the turkish foreign ministry; asim akyamac, director of the international institution department of the turkish foreign ministry and head of the turkish government civil aviation delegation; and leading members of various departments of the turkish civil aviation authorities.

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

American Doctors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this afternoon met with and gave a dinner in honour of well-known american ear specialist samuel rosen and associate professor of public health victor william sidel and their wives. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles wu chieh-ping, chien ta-yung, kuo hsing-kuo, kao chin-o, hsu shou-jen, fan kuang, hsu yin-hsiang, wu wei-jan and liu kuei, and dr. and mrs. ma hai-teh (george hatem).

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Reception for Yugoslav Ensemble

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 6, 1972)

wang chin, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to yugoslavia, gave a reception here this evening for the belgrade "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble, which had just been back from a friendly visit to china.

attending the reception were nikola radas, head, miloje popovic, vice-head, and all members of the ensemble.

present also at the reception were trpe jakovlevski, member of the yugoslav federal executive council and director general of the federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, oto denes, deputy director general of the institute, and paun serbanovic, director of the asian and australian department of the state secretariat for foreign affairs.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 20, 1972 No. 5219

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PARTY IN PLA

Members of Party Committee of Red-Army Regiment of A Certain Unit under the PLA Lanchow Command Work at Basic-Level Selected Points

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1972)

(NCNA Lanchow, September 8, 1972) The members of the Party committee of the red-army regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Lanchow Command carry forward the style of hard struggle, perseveringly go to make investigation and study at the basic level and give the companies concrete help in doing their work well.

Early this year, to help the companies carry out the line education well, the eleven leading members of the Party committee of this regiment, with the exception of only one who stayed behind in headquarters to handle day-to-day work, led 48 office cadres to stay and work in 12 companies and to make investigation and study penetratingly and sum up experience conscientiously.

Taking with him his knapsack, deputy political commissar Ch'i Ch'ing-cheng came to work with the heavy artillery company and ate, lived and labored together with the fighters. Even if he attended a meeting at the regiment headquarters, he would always come back to eat and live with the men of the company. After staying 35 days with the company, he learned the conditions there very concretely. He helped the company solve the major problems in its work. Consequently, this company showed marked improvement in its work.

This red-army regiment was founded in Tapieh Mountain area in 1932. Through the protracted revolutionary civil wars, it has cultivated a fine style of enduring great hardships and doing arduous work. During the period

of socialist revolution and construction, its leading members firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, continued to preserve the style of hard struggle, consciously went to difficult places and asked to do the hard work, so as to temper their revolutionary will.

To temper himself, Li Te-wei, member of the Party committee and deputy chief of staff, went four times in two years with the companies on long-distance field camping, three times led a platoon in climbing over the Holan Mountains which rose to more than 3,500 meters above sea level, and got together with the ordinary fighters to carry out training in the course of a more-than-6,000-li march on foot. On one occasion, he led the 3rd company in carrying out a task on the Holan Mountains. There, the mountain is high and clad with a dense forest and the weather is highly variable. The fighters sometimes could not even get a drop of water to drink. In his opinion, under conditions where difficulties were great, the leading cadres should all the more go deep into realities to share weal and woe with the fighters, so as to discover and solve problems promptly. In day time, he got together with the fighters to climb the mountain; at night, he joined them in posting sentry. When coming to a place where there was not even a footpath, he went in the fore to blaze a trail. When vegetables were lacking, he led the fighters to find some wild vegetables. In this way, they overcame difficulties and triumphantly accomplished their task. His exemplary deeds taught the commanders and fighters of the company a lesson.

While making investigation and study at the basic level, the leading members of this regiment worked hard with their brains to analyze problems. In April of this year, Ch'en Ming-chiu, secretary of the Party committee and political commissar of this regiment, discovered that some company cadres adopted an oversimple style of doing administrative and educational work. In the light of this problem, he ruminated over this question: What is the relationship between strict demand and patient persuasion? He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's sayings and writings on the relationship between officers and men and reviewed our Army's glorious tradition in political work. He also got together with other comrades to study this problem. He reported his view to the regiment Party committee. The Party committee achieved unified thinking and all leading members paid attention to helping the companies improve their methods of doing administrative and educational work. After that, Ch'en Ming-chiu got together with the office cadres to sum up experience in improving administrative and educational work. This experience was popularized by the higher leading organs in various other units.

While working at the basic level, members of the Party committee of this red-army regiment paid attention to telling the company cadres about the fine traditions and handing over to them the fine style of work in the face of the realities, thereby carrying forward the excellent style of hard struggle.

Li Yung-sung, deputy secretary of the Party committee and regimental commander, is a veteran fighter who has grown up in the 9th company of this regiment. He rendered meritorious service in war on many occasions. He often comes back to the 9th company to talk about the fine traditions. On

one occasion, he was staying with the 9th company. The cadres of this company were relatively fresh and were inexperienced in conducting military training in this company. In the light of this problem, he organized the company cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and told them how the 9th company gloriously won the honorable title of "Combat Model Company" (战斗模範連) in the Huaihai Campaign and about the moving deeds of the 9th company in developing democracy in military affairs and training the fighters on the firing line during the years of the revolutionary civil wars. He got together with company cadres to hold a meeting in which he aroused all to make suggestions, to think about methods, to draw up a plan for training and to solve difficulties in training. In the course of training, he joined the fighters in creeping on the ground and wallowing in mud.

Through his verbal instructions and personal demonstrations, the cadres of this company raised their ability of organization and command, and learned the fine style of hard struggle. The whole company scored excellent results in military training.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

The Pan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 9, 1972)

The repair service company of a certain army unit where Lei Feng served before he died is a company that has glorious traditions. During the march into Tibet, it gloriously won the honorable title of "Vanguards of the Entry into Sikiang" (入康先锋); in the "Resist US and Aid Korea" War, it won a collective meritorious service award, second grade. In the past few years, it was set up as "Pace-setters in Hard Struggle" (艰苦奋斗标兵) of the engineering corps under the PLA Shenyang Command. Published here are two articles telling how this company applied Chairman Mao's teachings of sustained revolution in correctly dealing with a large aluminum pan which the fighters call their "heirloom."

*

The Big Aluminum Pan Is Our Company's Heirloom

by

Liu Feng-t'ung
Catering officer, repair service
company of a certain PLA unit

The cooking squad of our company has a big, clean and shiny aluminum pan, which has been mended in 37 places and riveted in 514 spots and patched with seven different layers of metal sheets and has been in use for 22 years.

The first day I came to the cooking squad, the squad leader brought me to where this big aluminum pan was and told me about its glorious history: Since the day when our company was founded, this pan has been with us whether we fight in the north or the south. During their march into Tibet, the old comrades used it for cooking rice beside the Tatu River; during the "Resist US and Aid Korea" War, it was used for melting ice beside the Ch'ingch'uan River; in a fight to resist flood and to carry out emergency rescue, it was used for boiling water beside the Yellow River. Each repair on this pan was made by the comrades of this company.

Pointing at these repairs, the squad leader told me: "This big aluminum pan is our company's heirloom! We must obey Chairman Mao's sayings, carry the glorious traditions forward, strive for still greater victories and hand this big aluminum pan over to future generations."

For a long time in the past, the company leadership constantly used this big aluminum pan in educating us in ideology and political line and

organizing us to study Chairman Mao's teaching about "hard struggle," thereby continuously making us follow a firm and correct political orientation.

At one time this year, some comrades who did not pay attention to practicing economy threw away some used bearings and washers. Upon discovering this, the Party branch took back these things, put them beside the big aluminum pan, and called an on-the-spot meeting. In relation to the big aluminum pan, the leading members talked about the glorious traditions of the company, analyzed the wrong idea that "it does not matter if we are a bit wasteful when the enterprise has large assets," and criticized the style of pampered sons of the bourgeoisie, teaching all comrades an impressive lesson of the line. After that, none of the comrades of this company was willing to waste a grain of rice or a small amount of power, and everyone paid attention to saving a single nail and a single piece of wood. Some comrades specially "picked up garbage," repaired broken articles and made use of rejects, and made bushings with empty tooth paste tubes. Some comrades washed clean the pieces of cloth for wiping machines and used them again and they never threw away a piece of cloth which was still useful.

To lighten the burden on the civilians, I got together with the comrades to reclaim wasteland, grow vegetables and raise hogs.

On one occasion in the course of field camping, a comrade who was already carrying a pan on his back tried to take the big aluminum pan which another comrade was carrying. The two of them were trying to snatch this pan from each other and, at a moment's carelessness, the pan fell and the bottom hit something and a small hole was formed there. As soon as we arrived at the camping ground, I followed the example of the old comrades of the company and mended the pan that night. I felt that only by acting in this way and by proceeding from small matters and perseveringly fighting against hardships could we further develop the glorious traditions.

*

Where Should the Large Aluminum Pan Be Placed?

by

the Party Branch of the repair service company
of a certain PLA unit

Our company was once transferred and stationed in a new place. We moved into new barracks. The comrades were decorating the "tradition room." A comrade also took in the big aluminum pan that belonged to the cooking squad. He said: "This is our company's 'heirloom.' It should be kept in a prominent place."

Where should this pan be placed after all? This question brought about a debate at that moment. Hearing this debate, company commander Yen Hsing-chung told himself that "where should this pan be kept" appeared trifling but reflected two completely different attitudes toward honor and

this involved a question of orientation and line. He proposed calling an enlarged meeting of members of the Party branch committee.

That night, at an enlarged meeting of the Party branch committee, some comrades said: "Each of the mends and rivets on the large aluminum pan is a glorious mark of the company's style of hard work and plain living. Putting it in the 'tradition room' will help educate all to carry the glorious traditions forward." Others held that: If the big aluminum pan is kept by the cooking squad, the comrades can see it every day and can be educated similarly. Moreover, if the large aluminum pan is used to serve the company continuously, it will push us to take solid action to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and to strive for still greater glory.

Immediately after that, the company commander led all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work; the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and to analyze the essence of the problem. Chairman Mao's teaching cast light into the comrades' minds. Their consensus was that: Whether we should be elated and stand still or guard against arrogance and rashness and go on advancing in the face of achievements and honor, is a major problem bearing on whether we can carry the revolution through to the end. The old comrades have left behind honor to us. We should all the more keep our heads clear politically and should never take it as a load. We should keep the pan in the cooking squad and continue to carry forward our revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

The next day, company commander Yen Hsing-chung took with him the big aluminum pan and said meaningfully at the company-wide meeting of armymen: "Comrades, hard struggle is the intrinsic character of the people's army. The style of hard struggle comes into being and develops in the course of practical struggle. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, remain modest and prudent and hand down the big aluminum pan to the future generations in the cooking squad." After that, whenever our company conducted education in traditions, we brought the cadres and the fighters to the cooking squad to see the company's "heirloom"--the big aluminum pan.

* * *

MOVIE SHOWS

Let the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants See Revolutionary Films

by

Motion Picture Industry Bureau, Kanchou District, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1972)

To strive to popularize revolutionary films, to enable the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to see revolutionary films well, and to develop the role of revolutionary films in the three great revolutionary movements are a glorious and difficult fighting task for the fighters on the rural film projection front.

Chairman Mao pointed out in "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question and a question of principle." The struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines has always existed in the course of popularizing film projection. After seriously studying Chairman Mao's teaching, repeatedly discussing the question of whom should films serve and how should they be served, and energetically repudiating the theory of "settlement of the literary orientation" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, everybody realized: Coming among the poor and lower-middle peasants does not mean that we have identified ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and showing films everyday does not mean we have settled the question of whom we should serve. After ideological understanding was elevated, the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers became clearer and we began to have the enthusiasm and ways to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line well and to do a good job of popularizing film shows.

To popularize film shows in villages in mountain areas we must first solve the problem of how to make it possible for the poor and lower-middle peasants to see the films. First of all, we concentrated our efforts on solving the problem of setting up projection points in a rational manner on the basis of the geographic features of southern Kiangsi where the population was sparse, and where 75 percent of the area was mountain and most of the mountain areas were old revolutionary bases. In the past, projection points were set up mostly at places where production brigades were located; therefore it was very difficult for the masses, who lived in valleys far away from the production brigades, to see films.

After investigations and studies we decided to set up projection points at production teams and natural villages. At production teams and natural villages which are very close to one another we set up film projection points. Thus we succeed in avoiding the fault of having too many projection points in plains and too few in mountain areas. We pay attention to popularization

in mountain areas as well as take care of mountain areas, particularly remote mountain areas.

Huangling production team, K'uant'ien production brigade, K'uant'ien commune, Yütu hsien had a population of a hundred people or so. In the past some of its young people went to the production brigade to see film shows. But now a projection point has been set up at Huangling production team. The masses of commune members said happily: "Now we can see films right in front of our homes."

Practice makes us realize that the "line" of serving the people is connected with "points" of projection popularization. The way in which projection points are distributed not only is a question of method of work but also concerns the question of whom do we serve.

Our aim of popularization is more than just hanging a screen in every village; we aim at showing revolutionary films to every poor and lower-middle peasant whenever possible. In the past, they only showed films without propagandizing and organizing the masses. Now we take the initiative to visit the masses from door to door to publicize the contents of the films and organize the masses to watch them when we go to a place to project films. We even help the old and weak to walk to places where films are shown.

At first the poor and lower-middle peasants hoped to see revolutionary films; then they wanted to see more films sooner. When films of revolutionary model plays were released in our district there were few copies and we had little time, but the masses urgently wanted to see them. In view of this, everybody repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "Talks" and the general line for building socialism personally formulated by Chairman Mao. We realized that to strive to speed up popularization so that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants could see films of revolutionary model plays as soon as possible was not purely a question of method but a matter which conerned the question of whom we were to serve. Thus projectionists learned from urban areas, formed a chain of projection, concentrated several projectors in one place and carried out relay screening. In this way three or four performances could be managed per evening instead of one and popularization was greatly speeded up.

Film stations in various hsien also organize two or three teams into a fixed projection chain according to local conditions to serve different areas. They popularize film showing in a planned manner by adopting the method of combining the showing of one film with several projectors at different places with using one projector at several points, of concentrated projection in plains with dispersed projection in mountain areas, of matinee shows with evening shows, of shows for a large audience with shows for a small audience, and of penetrating into remote areas with shows for individual households. There were some remote mountain areas where the poor and lower-middle peasants could not see any movie for years, so our film projection teams took projectors along with food to these places to show films for them. The local masses

said: "In the past people up the mountain took their food along to go down the hill to see a movie, but now projection teams take their food along to come up the mountain to show films to us. This is really something new!"

To enable the poor and lower-middle peasants to understand revolutionary films we must do propaganda work well. In the course of popularizing film propaganda, we emphasized slide propaganda, propaganda before shows, propaganda during shows and symposiums after a show. As soon as a projection team arrives at a place, it takes the initiative to find out about the central tasks of the local Party organizations, accept propaganda tasks, collect information on good people and good deeds and turn them into slides, songs, and music, etc. The team also take photographs of typical happenings of local three major revolutionary movements and make slide copies to be used for propaganda before shows in coordination with the central tasks and the content of the films.

To enable the poor and lower-middle peasants see revolutionary films well, we must also do a good job in caring for the projectors and protecting the films to guarantee that every projection can be run smoothly and well and that the picture is clear and the dialogue audible. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on the correct handling of the relationship between red and expert and between politics and professional work, we organize the projectionists to read and study seriously, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, draw a clear line between learning techniques under proletarian politics in command and "technique in command" and between learning technique for the sake of revolution and "personal struggle." We resolutely apply rules and methods which have been proved effective in the past, conduct necessary technical reforms on existing equipment, step up the maintenance of equipment and guarantee the quality of the picture and sound of the revolutionary films during projection.

The broad masses of projectionists have also adopted different methods according to the situation in mountain areas to enable the masses to see the films well. For instance, they organize propaganda teams to explain the story of the films to the masses before a performance, organize projectionists to prepare simple explanations to be inserted during a show to introduce the cast and story or to use slides to project subtitles and the words of songs. After every performance they rely upon local cadres to gather reaction and to help the masses to deepen their understanding.

After seeing the film "The Red Flag Channel," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shachoupa, Juichin hsien, said excitedly: "If the people in Lin hsien can force the water in Chang River to go up T'aihang Mountain, we can also lead the water of Mien River to Shachoupa." Holding up the people of Lin hsien as their model, they built a channel through self-reliance, which turned more than 900 mow of dry land into paddy land which could guarantee good harvests regardless of drought or flood.

"A question of serving the masses and a question how to serve the masses" permeates the course of popularizing films. If we only try to let

the masses see the films without letting them see the films well and understand them, we cannot say we have served the people totally. The fundamental point in doing a good job in propagandizing and popularizing films in villages in mountain areas is to strengthen the Party's leadership over film work, insist on putting politics in command, grasp well the key link of line education, raise the consciousness of the broad masses of projectionists further in implementing Chairman Mao's literary line, and build up a red and expert army of projectionists. The only way to cultivate an army of film projectionists geared to and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and to enable the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in villages and in mountain areas to see revolutionary films well is to arm the heads of the projectionists with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to promote man's ideological revolutionization.

* * *

Voluntarily Serve Proletarian Politics

by

No. 10 Projection Team of Chiut'ai hsien,
Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1972)

Once when we were showing a film in a production brigade, some people staged a bad opera in the village to corrupt the masses. As a result, there was a debate in the projection team on the question of whether to intervene or not. The essence of the debate was whether the film projection team was concerned purely with projecting films or whether it should make its work voluntarily serve proletarian politics.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "In the present world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and a particular political line." Revolutionary films are a tool for conducting education for the broad masses of people in ideology and the political line as well as a powerful weapon for the proletariat to execute total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. A revolutionary literary worker must always voluntarily and actively throw himself into the class struggle and line struggle. The screen may be small but it is connected with the great aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. After understanding was elevated, we made use of the time before film shows to criticize together with the poor and lower-middle peasants those bad people who staged bad operas.

We have learned from our projection work that we must strive to grasp regularly the ideological theme of the films, the situation of local class struggle, the central work of the Party committee during every period of time, and the ideological trends of the masses and basic level cadres. It is only by doing so that we can grasp the situation, serve as a good Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, a good combat team of class struggle, a good political work team of the Party committee and turn the film projection team into a tool which not only projects films to enrich the cultural lives of the masses of people but also truly serves the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Every time we show a film we strive to publicize to the masses repeatedly the ideological theme of the film and suggest what should be destroyed and what should be built in relation to the three revolutionary movements. In relation to the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, we project the film "Red Flag Channel" to publicize the revolutionary spirit of the people of Lin hsien of struggling against nature after the example of Tachai under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After seeing the "Red Flag Channel" the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Chouchia No. 7 production team of Huchia commune

were greatly encouraged by the spirit of changing the geography of the people of Lin hsien. As a result, all the people, including men and women, the old and the young, worked together to undertake farmland capital construction. In a year's time, they enabled this backward team to surpass the target in the "Program" in per-mow food grain.

In the war preparedness education, Kochia Militia Company worked on home-made mines; so we sent them the film "Mine Warfare" to be shown in every production team. Sometimes we repeated the film when the militia asked us to do so.

Bearing Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" in mind, we always tried to understand the history and present situation of local class struggles wherever we went. We showed films, but at the same time we also educated the broad masses of people in the Party's basic line.

The situation of class struggle was relatively complicated in Mifeng production brigade of Huchia commune, where a small handful of class enemies spread the reactionary preposterous theory "People in the same village work together. Everybody is an uncle or an aunt of the same family." So, in coordination with the showing of the model play "White-Haired girl,"we recalled past bitterness and thought about present sweetness together with the commune members, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated the theory of human nature spread by the landlords and the bourgeoisie and exposed the plot of the small handful of class enemies to eliminate the class distinction and practice harmony.

Last year Huchia commune was ravaged by a great flood unprecedented in a century and the hardest hit was Paoshan No. 6 production team. Upon learning this bad news we immediately rescheduled our itinerary for touring projection and went to show revolutionary play "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy" at Paoshan No. 6 production team. After seeing this film the cadres and masses of this team were greatly encouraged by the heroic figures. Under the leadership of the Party organization, they heroically fought the disaster, repaired buildings and drained water to guarantee the harvest. In this way they quickly changed the situation. This greatly educated us and confirmed our confidence in doing projection work to serve proletarian politics.

* * *

Send Films Up To High Mountains

by

Correspondence Team of the Revolutionary
Committee of Yün Hsien, Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1972)

All of the three projectionists of the film projection team of Taliu ch'ü, Yün hsien, Hupeh Province, are youths in their twenties. At the beginning, some of the comrades were very enthusiastic about their work, thinking that the job was easy and one could watch movies at the same time. However, after a while they developed ideological problems, thinking that this work was hard because they had to run all over the mountains during the day, to be bitten by mosquitoes at night, to eat and sleep at different places and to run about in mountain valleys all year round, which did not seem to have much future.

When there are ideological problems, one's enthusiasm dwindles. Later, they seriously studied Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," examined themselves in the light of Chairman Mao's series of teachings, thought about the longing of the masses in mountain areas for cultural life, repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and made up their minds to send films up the high mountains.

When understanding is elevated enthusiasm grows. In May last year when little Ch'eng went to the hsien to fetch a film he had to travel a total distance of 160-odd li over the mountains. On his way back he met a rainstorm. At that time he thought of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were waiting to see the film. Without hesitation, he took off his jacket and covered the reels of film with it and continued his way to the place of projection in spite of the storm.

On another occasion in Youhao No. 3 production team of Tsuohsi commune, it started to rain hard as soon as a film showing began. Immediately the projection team made arrangements for the audience and continued projecting the film under an umbrella. But after the first reel, a part in the projector suddenly snapped in two. Since they did not have any spare parts at the time, projectionist Ch'eng Fu-an inserted his finger into the projector to serve as the part. Twenty minutes, thirty minutes, and finally an hour passed. Ch'eng's finger was rubbed raw and blood was streaming down. But Ch'eng disregarded it and said: "In order to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought and let the poor and lower-middle peasants finish watching the film, spilling a little blood and hurting a little is nothing."

This incident has taught the projection team a lesson and made its members realize further the importance of mastering techniques for the sake of revolution. They step up their study, learn more professional knowledge,

inspect and clean their machines often, step up maintenance, pay special attention to inspection before projection and strive to prevent accidents during projection.

Kankou production team of Taliu commune is located in a mountain area with a sparse population. In the past, film performances were attended mainly by young and middle-aged people. So the projection team discussed the matter with the cadres of the team and found an empty house to hold matinee shows on holidays. The house was too bright, so they covered the windows with their bedding and oil cloth. Before the shows they went to isolated villages to bring in the old and the weak. Once they heard that there was an old woman living in a valley some 5 or 6 li away. She wanted to see the film but could not walk there. Upon hearing this, projectionist Comrade Chao San carried this old woman on his back to the projection site.

* * *

VETERAN TEACHERS

Give Play to the Party of the Old Teachers

by

The Party branch and the revolutionary committee
of Paokung Street No. 2 School, T'iehhsi
ch'U, Shenyang municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff," we have in the course of implementing the Party's educational policy in an all-round manner and raising the quality of teaching, strengthened education in ideology and political line over the old teachers, helped them change their thinking, summed up their experience in teaching, and by bringing their activism into play, pushed forward the penetrating development of the revolution in education.

In the past our knowledge of the importance of giving play to the activism of the old teachers was inadequate. We thought that as there were not many old teachers in our school, it would do nicely if we could just properly train and improve the new teachers.

In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, we went deep into the frontline of teaching, carried out investigation on the condition of the teachers, and discovered that quite a number of young teachers were rather inexperienced with the business of teaching, and there was an urgent need for them to acquire teaching experience from the old teachers. Because of the inability to draw a distinction between the two lines, some of the old teachers had a certain reservation in talking about their experience in front of the young teachers. This clearly explains that letting the old teachers play their part and improving and training the young teachers are closely related.

Although there are not many old teachers in our school (about one-third of the teaching staff), they nevertheless possess many years of practical teaching experience. By strengthening line education over the teachers and helping them sum up the lesson of their experience, we could better raise the consciousness of line struggle of the broad masses of teachers and effectively help the young teachers raise their professional level. We therefore analyzed the condition of the old teachers one by one, and having a target to aim at, carried out line education on them and further brought their activism into play.

Induce the Old Teachers To Criticize the Revisionist Line and Understand Their Past Correctly

Some of the teachers erroneously thought that although they had worked diligently to become "vanguards" in the profession in the past, they

still made mistakes, so they had to be careful at present, and because of that, became hesitant in their work. In the light of this condition, we organized the old teachers to criticize the revisionist line in education, which enabled them to recognize that the reason for their past mistakes was not caused by their diligent work or by their becoming "vanguards" of the profession, but because they had taken the wrong line.

One of the teachers with more than 20 years of experience in teaching, was in the past a teacher whose only interest was in "guarding the goal" of going after the rate of promotion. In the revolution in education and the study in teaching, she also brought her activism into play. However, when the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was developed, she adopted an attitude of "sufferance of criticism." We helped her to improve her understanding, and she actively threw herself voluntarily into the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

After her consciousness was raised, she showed people many letters which she had collected over the years from students (letters written by students after they entered the university thanking her. She had written over the letters "My pretty flowers, my pretty flowers, you are the culmination of my care and trouble, you are the depository of my hopes...) In association with her personal experience, she energetically criticized such fallacies as "intellectual education is primary" and "personal struggle," denounced the pernicious influence of the counter-revisionist line in education had on herself and the students, which provided everyone with a very great education.

We feel that mobilizing the teachers to criticize the revisionist line with their own actual experience not only enables them to recognize correctly their past, but also raises their awareness of line struggle, and is also an excellent opportunity for educating the young teachers.

Help the Old Teachers Sum Up Experience of Teaching

After the in-depth development of the revolution in education in the sphere of education, how to deal with the teaching experience of the old teachers becomes one of the more salient problems. Regarding the teaching experience of the old teachers, we are of the opinion that not only must we not brand them as "old" and negate them entirely, but we must also not accept them in full. We must under the guidance of the correct line, carry out concrete analysis and discard things that are wrong. As for those experiences and methods that are consistent with the rules of teaching, they should be summed up and popularized, so that they may serve the teaching of today.

For example, in the past an old teacher always paid great attention to the work of making house visits, and had accumulated quite a bit of experience. After the great cultural revolution, she still continued to go to the students' homes for visits. Some of the students criticized the making of house visits, calling it an effort to implement "Intellectual education is primary." When she heard that, she felt herself greatly wronged, and dared not carry out work boldly.

We organized the teachers to help her sum up the experience of making house visits. By means of the analysis, she was able to understand that the house visits she made in the past had been for the purpose of going after the rate of promotion, and for propagating the erroneous thinking of "study in order to become an official," which should be criticized. Today, we similarly must carry out the work of making house visits properly, the purpose of which is to carry out successfully the three-in-one combination of school-society-home in education, and more effectively train successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

When making house visits, the teachers must show proletarian thinking and feeling for the students and maintain class education and line education. With the help of one and all, this old teacher has raised her line awareness, and her house visit work is being carried out more consciously and actively. She has also created a new experience that is praised by the parents. We have summed up and popularized in time her new experience, and pushed forward the development of the "three-in-one" combination in education.

By means of such methods as collective preparation of lessons, teaching-study activities, public teaching, experience exchange, and special symposiums, we have helped the old teachers to sum up their teaching experience, let them bring their vocational talent into play, and enabled the young teachers to improve their vocational level quickly. Of the six teachers in the sixth form, five have just been promoted from the primary school and are less experienced in teaching. However, with the help of old teachers, their vocational level rose quickly, and within only half a year, theywere able to satisfy the demands of teaching.

* * *

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mobilize the Enthusiasm of the Teachers for Teaching for the Revolution

by

The Party Branch of T'aichou No. 1 Middle School, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1972)

Where lies the key for improving the quality of teaching? At the beginning, some comrades among us thought: Whether the quality of teaching could be improved or not depends primarily on the students. Because teachers at present are working hard the whole day, and have done all they could. If there exists the mentality of "Study is useless" among the students or if the foundation of their study is poor, there will be nothing the teachers can do. Because of that we overlooked mobilizing the enthusiasm of the teachers.

Later, we organized everybody to study the thesis of Lenin, "The most important course in any school is ideological and political orientation. How could this orientation be determined? It could only be determined by the entire teaching staff." We discussed the relations between teaching and study, and realized that the key for improving the quality of teaching lay in improving the line awareness of the teachers and bringing the activism of the teachers fully into play. By firmly grasping education in ideology and political line for the teachers, fully trusting them politically, and letting them further bring their part into play educationally, we helped them to keep on improving their vocational level and therefore roused their enthusiasm for teaching for the revolution.

Channel the Activism of the Teachers in the Correct Direction

Some of the teachers have not properly transformed their world outlook, and it is not surprising that they should, in the course of teaching, expose their bourgeois thinking and viewpoint. Regarding problems that appeared in the teaching of the teachers, we do not adopt simple and crude methods to solve them, but matter-of-factly carry out analysis in an all-round and historical manner, and judge them individually. In order to overcome erroneous thinking on the part of the teachers, we have mainly, by means of organizing them to study the revolutionary thinking of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on education, ascertained the orientation, drawn a line of distinction between lines, summed up teachings, and encouraged them to keep on practicing.

After the fallacy of "politics can overrule anything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is criticized, the teachers universally attached importance to the teaching of cultural knowledge. However, for a

time, a small number of teachers overlooked the change in the mentality of the students, and relied purely on examinations to "stimulate" their study. At that time, some of the comrades said, "They are reverting to the old way again." We carried out an analysis on this problem, and felt that the broad masses of teachers were paying energetic attention to improving the quality of teaching, and such activism should be supported.

Because of the influence of old ideas and the old force of habit among a small number of teachers, the appearance of this or that problem in the course of teaching is unavoidable, and we must not collectively regard them as "reverting to the old way." While pointing out problems to the teachers, we also affirmed their teaching activism, and voluntarily shouldered the responsibility. Subsequently, we also organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's thinking on education, helped them to link up necessary examinations with carrying out ideological education on the students, and enabled better results to be achieved.

Raise the Consciousness of the Teachers of Delving into Vocational Study for the Revolution

After the criticism of "putting vocation in command" during the great cultural revolution, some of the teachers for a time cherished the idea of "seeking only professional competence," and although their vocational level could not meet the demand of educational work, they likewise refused to delve diligently into study. We organized the teachers to study the teaching of Chairman Mao on unity of politics and vocation, criticized the two tendencies of "neglecting politics" and "abolishing vocation," drew a line of distinction between delving into vocational study for the revolution and "putting vocation in command," and raised the consciousness of the teachers in delving into vocational study for the revolution.

Before the great cultural revolution, the head of the natural science seminar "paid attention only to acid, alkali and salt, and never bothered with key links and lines." After the criticism of "putting vocation in command," she thought that as there was no standard for the quality of teaching, classes were held regardless of the vocational level. For if she should delve into vocational study and it was not carried out well, she would be making mistakes again, so she slackened her demand vocationally. By means of the study and discussion, she realized that it was not that the proletariat had no need for vocation, but needed to place politics in command of vocation. Not on whether "putting vocation in command" or on whether more or less vocation has been grasped, but on whether vocation was in the service of proletarian politics.

Since then, she has linked up teaching with the study of works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, delved diligently into vocational study, gone to the three great revolutionary movements for study, and taken the workers, peasants and soldiers for teachers. Under her influence, the teachers of the seminar studied vocation conscientiously and improved the quality of their teaching.

There is also a language teacher who did not teach this course formerly, and at the beginning found language teaching to be very difficult. Later, by perseveringly delving into vocational study for the revolution, and under the condition of more important social work and lecturing work, apart from linking up textual study with relevant language knowledge, and going to the three great revolutionary movements to learn the language of the workers, peasants, and soldiers, he also set aside time for the systematic study of such specialized knowledge as logic and grammar, and wrote quite a number of study notes. The standard of the language of the students taught by him showed very fast improvement.

We have also adopted some concrete measures to create necessary conditions for the teachers to delve into vocational study and succeeded in bringing about "three regulars." Regular period for political study, regular period for teaching research activities, and regular period for collective lesson preparation. Teachers belonging to the same branch of science and the same grade are always attending and criticizing the classes of one another, study teaching problems together, as well as holding fixed experimental classes mainly for the solving of difficult problems in teaching. At the same time, we have also paid attention to directing the teachers to linking up teaching practice with investigation and study, studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary thinking on education and summed up and exchanged teaching experience.

* * *

PORCELAIN

East China Porcelain Center Thrives

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 8, 1972)

tzupo city of shantung province, a long famous art and craft centre, is exporting 16 times as much art porcelain as before the start of the great porletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the city's art porcelain has a history of 1,000 years. the techniques of production have been improved in the past few years.

all this has been achieved in the light of the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new."

tzupo art porcelain is noted for its serene coloured glazes, exquisite forms and original designs.

workers at the poshan art porcelain factory have inherited the tradition of chinese coloured glazing and improved on it. one of the traditional glazes is the "raindrop glaze". the black potteryware is coated with raindrop-like glaze and fired at high temperature. the heat brings mutation of colour and the article is covered evenly with silvery white spots in the shape of snowflakes both inside and outside. the formula for this was lost before liberation. the workers collected an incomplete formula after liberation, revived this art of colour glazing and made it even more attractive after repeated experiments.

up to the present, the workers and technicians of the factory have evolved 20 new coloured glazes and turned out many porcelain articles in bright colours. more than 200 varieties of art porcelain are now made by the factory as against a dozen in the past.

the lintzu district in the city is a noted centre for artistic table cloth and lace. lace production has made new progress in the past six years. the district's lace output value in 1971 doubled that of the previous year. many women in the district are versed in embroidering, open work and other lace-making skills. the district lace-trading department set up six technical centres and 21 short-term classes to teach the art of lace making. the laces have 100 patterns this year as against 78 in 1971.

the city has made great advances in art glassware in recent years. these include snuff and other bottles with interior painting, vases with incised patterns and paper weights with interior coloured patterns and

curtains made of strings of beads. the workers and technicians have made bold creations by assimilating the salient features of the traditional techniques. fifteen hundred varieties of art glassware are now turned out as against 100 in early post-liberation days. painting, designing and forms have been much improved. in decorating snuff and other bottles, the craftsmen can now paint 400 vivid, clearly-outlined figures inside one four-inch-long bottle with a tiny bottleneck whereas in the past even a masterpiece had only a few dozen figures. interior painting is a traditional method of decorating glassware. through the small opening of a bottle, the craftsmen use a hooked bamboo strip to paint figures or other designs on the inner surface of the bottle. the workers have also designed many new pictures on contemporary themes such as the movement to learn from the pace-setting tachai brigade, militiamen on the south china coast and a night scene on a sea harbour.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority People Lead Happy Life in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 8, 1972)

living on wild fruit and grass before liberation, the monba people in the tibet autonomous region, southwest china, are now leading a happy life. they had surplus grain last year.

the monba people are scattered in four townships with ten villages in the lepu valley. the niangchiang river flows through the valley in tsona county of the loka administrative region. in the old society, the monbas were regarded by the manorial lords as beasts of burden and they had no freedom of person. all land in the valley belonged to manorial lords, and most of the monba people were serfs and slaves heavily exploited and oppressed. according to statistics from two townships, 70 per cent of the families lived on begging.

tibet was peacefully liberated in 1951. the monba people began leading a new life in 1959 when serfdom was abolished in the democratic reform.

the following year, they organized mutual-aid teams. they discarded primitive farm tools, and used improved tools supplied by the state to reclaim wasteland, improved soil and adopted good seed strains. as a result, they reaped good harvests 12 years running. both the cultivated area and per-hectare yield doubled last year compared with 1959.

tea and tobacco have been successfully planted in the valley for the first time.

forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production have all developed. the number of draught animals in 1971 was 50 per cent above 1959. the monba people began raising pigs last year.

none of the monbas was literate and medical care was unheard of in the old society. they now have two primary schools as well as clinics giving free medical care. a small hydro electric station enables them to replace pine torches with electric lights and listen to broadcasts.

fortyfive-year-old pupa is now chairman of the mama township revolutionary committee. thirteen years ago he was still a slave. he and his wife toiled for the feudal lord like beasts of burden but got hardly enough to feed their family of five. they lived in a dilapidated shack. two pots and a wooden ladle were all what they possessed. pupa had to go begging on many occasions. now his family of six have more than enough to eat. last year he moved into a new house with electric lighting. many of the emancipated serfs lead a happy life like the pupa's. they say: "we owe our happiness of today to the leadership of the party and chairman mao exclamation"

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Works Help North China Hsien Overcome Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 8, 1972)

chianghsien county in north china's shansi province wrested a good summer harvest in the teeth of a severe drought this year. its autumn crops are doing well.

the county has since 1970 built some 250 irrigation projects which benefits 3,700 hectares of land. this brings the county's irrigated area to 8,000 hectares. despite a drought, the average grain yield per hectare in 1971 was 50 per cent above 1970.

the county, situated in a mountainous, arid area, had only 330 hectares of irrigated land before liberation. great progress was made in water conservancy after liberation but it couldn't keep up with the fast-growing needs of farm production.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the county party committee in 1970 organized an investigation group composed of cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels to survey the water resources. the group found that the local water resources were far from being fully tapped. the county party committee then led the people in launching a mass movement to build irrigation works. over 100 projects were started that winter.

more than 10,000 peasants worked all year round on the construction projects while others helped during the slack seasons. a production brigade has since last year built a reservoir, three irrigation ditches with a total length of over 2,000 metres, and 200 auxiliary structures for its irrigation system. this brought water to 53 hectares. last year the brigade raised its per-hectare grain yield to 6 tons as against 2.2 tons in the previous year.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Wang Meng Fetes Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of albania led by comrade veiz lelo.

among the guests at the banquet were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy here, and his wife, and loro borici, coach of the albanian national football team, who is now in peking.

present were leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, yao hsiao-cheng, wang ming-hsiu, ma chia-chun, shih huang, chen pei-min and wei ming, and representatives of sportsmen ni chih-chin, tien wen-hui, wu fu-shan and wang wei-chien.

vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng and delegation leader veiz lelo spoke at the banquet. they toasted the constant growth of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIP

Peking Holds Grand Gala Party for Friends from Foreign Table Tennis Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

a grand gala party was held in the summer palace here today, attended by friends from various countries and regions who are taking part in the first asian table tennis championships or the first congress of the asian table tennis union and by representatives to the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory committee of the asia-africa-latin america table tennis friendship invitational tournament. more than 20,000 people in the capital joined the foreign friends.

it was a sunny autumn day. red flags fluttered over the hills and lakeside in this scenic spot. there was singing everywhere. near the gate a huge model of the

a.t.t.u. emblem was suspended, from which radiated six streamers with the inscriptions "welcome" in chinese, english, french, arabic and japanese. above the kunming lake were three big red balloons trailing the slogans "warm welcome to friends from various asian countries and regions exclamation" "learn from the asian people and players exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the chinese people and the people of the other parts of asia, africa and latin america have forged profound friendship in the common struggle for winning national independence and upholding sovereignty. the get-together today strengthened their friendship and solidarity. as the foreign friends arrived around 10 a.m., 1,500 children in festive costumes waiting at the gate danced in welcome. bouquets were presented by children to the friends.

peking art workers, students and workers presented a rich and colourful repertoire of songs, dances, acrobatics, ballad singing, puppet show and other items at five places in the summer palace. the friends from various countries and regions also happily mounted the stages to sing and dance. all this showed the profound friendship among the people and table tennis players of various countries and regions.

in front of one hall, the comrades on the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and chinese table tennis players sang together "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red". the comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos (laotian patriotic front) and cambodia sang "liberate the south", "the revolutionary red flag" and other vietnamese and cambodian revolutionary songs.

the palestinian comrades-in-arms joined them in performing a laotian folk dance and sang the palestinian song "song of the guerillas". singing and cheers filled the air and a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed at the square.

friends from japan today sang the japanese folk song "song of the miners" and performed japanese folk dances. folk songs and dances were also sung and performed by friends from the arab republic of yemen, iran, kuwait, pakistan and singapore. all the items were warmly applauded.

several thousand children gathered along the long corridor. they waved bouquets, dancing and singing to express warm feelings for the friends from various countries and regions. the friends from iraq, kuwait, lebanon and syria watched with deep interest the youngsters performing and joined them in group dances.

there were several hundred boats on the kunming lake. the friends from afghanistan, nepal and sri lanka went boating and people on other boats waved bouquets to them.

also attending the gala party were friends from bhutan, burma, hongkong, india, jordan, macao, malaysia, the philippines, thailand and turkey and representatives from egypt, tanzania, chile and ecuador to the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asia-africa-latin america table tennis friendship invitational tournament and representatives from columbia, peru and uruguay to watch the first asian table tennis championships.

the party was sponsored jointly by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation. leading members who joined the foreign friends in the gala party today included wang meng, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, yu pu-hsueh, fan ko, kuo tung-chun, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, sung chung, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching. diplomatic envoys from asian countries to china also attended on invitation.

Peking Theatrical Performance in Honor of Friends from Asian Countries and Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation arranged a theatrical performance this evening for the friends from the table tennis circles of various asian countries and regions. the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was presented by the china dance drama troupe.

attending the performance were leaders and deputy leaders and players of the table tennis delegations from 31 countries and regions participating in the 1st asian table tennis championships and the 1st congress of the asian table tennis union.

among them were:

hisao kido, representative of the president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; and tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation.

representatives from various countries now in peking to take part in the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitation tournament also attended.

present were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the all-china sports federation, including ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsueh and chuang tse-tung, and leading members of organizations concerned fan ko, liu feng, chang chih-huai, wang to, chin chien-ping and chin chi-hsiang.

after the performance, leading members of the a.t.t.u. and leaders and deputy leaders of table tennis delegations from asian countries and regions went on stage in the company of ting hsi-lin and yu pu-hsueh. they cordially shook hands with the dancers, congratulating them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Delegation of Bolivian Central Labor Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

several hundred peking workers voiced firm support for the bolivian workers and people in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and democratic rights at a meeting held this afternoon to warmly welcome the visiting delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia.

the meeting took place at the "february 7" rolling stock plant which is noted for its revolutionary tradition. a huge slogan "long live the militant friendship between the people and workers of china and bolivia" hung in the meeting hall.

liu hsi-chang, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and the leader of the delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia, were speakers at the meeting.

liu hsi-chang warmly praised the bolivian people and workers for the indomitable spirit of daring to fight and win they had displayed in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention and against exploitation and repression by the reactionaries at home.

he said: countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this

has become an irresistible historical trend. the struggle of the bolivian workers and people is an integral part of this great historical trend. despite the difficulties now confronting them, the bolivian people will certainly win final victory provided they unite as one and persist in struggle.

he said: the chinese workers and people are watching with close attention the struggle of the bolivian workers and people. we always regard your struggle as a great support for us. we will unswervingly stand with you till you win final victory.

in his speech, the leader of the bolivian delegation gave an account of the struggle waged by the people and workers of bolivia against imperialism and for national independence and democratic rights. he said: though we have met with some setbacks in the struggle, our miners, factory workers, farm labourers, intellectuals and students have remained dauntless and strengthened their traditional fighting spirit. they have again raised the fighting banner. they have carried on, in different forms, the struggle which will sooner or later lead to our final victory.

he said: we fully trust the chinese people who are today voicing their support for our people through the central labour organization of bolivia. he said he would convey the militant friendship of the chinese workers and people to the bolivian workers and people.

a message of greetings to the meeting from juan lechin oquendo, executive secretary of the central labour organization of bolivia, was read out by a representative of the delegation. the message says: "with deep feeling, we thank you for this expression of respect and support for the bolivian people and workers", and "our long march toward national and social liberation has not yet ended. ... but we are confident that victory belongs to our peoples, for revolution is inevitable in the course of history."

"we reaffirm our unbreakable confidence in developing and strengthening the struggle of our people," the message adds.

on the rostrum were shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, leading members of organizations concerned hsueh tuan, chang jui, han hsi-ya and shih chin-no, and hang pao-hua, a veteran worker.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Bulgarian Embassy in Peking Gives National Day Cocktail and Film Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

simeon dimitrov, charge d'affaires a.i. of the bulgarian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a cocktail and film show this afternoon to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the bulgarian socialist revolution.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih, chu kai-yin, chu chuan-hsien and kao lu.

also present were heads and members of diplomatic missions in peking.

bulgarian documentaries were shown.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Permanent Representative to UN Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

nsanze terence, permanent representative of the republic of burundi to the united nations, and mrs. terence wound up their friendly visit to peking and left by air today for southern china before leaving china.

they were seen off at the airport by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the ministry's department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited a factory, a people's commune and a school and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Acting Sports Minister Receives Chinese Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 8, 1972)

sri lanka acting minister of sports maithripala senanayake received the visiting chinese badminton delegation with chang hsiu-lung as head and lu ming-jung as deputy head here today.

on behalf of the sri lanka government, he expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation. the exchange of sports delegations would promote friendship between sri lanka and chinese sportsmen and friendly relations between the two countries, he said.

present on the occasion were secretary of the sports ministry of sri lanka l.w. madugalle, sports director austin rajakaruna and secretary of the badminton association colvin de silva.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to the republic of sri lanka, was also present.

the chinese badminton delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

the delegation of the commission of cultural affairs of the senate of france led by henri caillavet, vice-president of the commission, left peking by air this afternoon for a visit to southern china in the company of lu jo-yi, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hu yu-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma chia-chun, hu shu-tu and fan ko.

present were charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the french embassy here, and embassy officials.

on the evening of september 6, charles malo gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

among the guests were hu yu-chih and leading members of departments concerned.

during its stay in peking, the french delegation visited universities, a "may 7" cadre school and a scientific research institution and toured places of historical interest. the french guests also had a discussion with leading members of the scientific and educational group under the state council. the french guests received a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Peking Banquet for Guinean People's Army Chief of General Staff

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome major general namory keita, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army, and his attache lieutenant barda mamatou.

present were mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires a.i., and other officials, of the guinean embassy in peking.

present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department, and chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department, of the chinese p.l.a., and leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and chinese departments including tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, lin pin, wu chao-tung, kang lin, chai cheng-wen, wen yeh-chan, chao chun-cheng, yin hsi-peng, tu hsing-chung and chi pao-shu.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. peng shao-hui and namory keita spoke. they toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people and armies of china and guinea.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, and the ghana government trade and goodwill mission he is leading arrived in peking from shanghai by air this evening on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

members of the mission are: joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador, george harry arthur, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ghana embassy in peking, kweku abiw dougan, director of the foreign department of the bank of ghana, and josshua mawusi komla kpakpah, a deputy division director of the ministry of trade and tourism.

the distinguished ghana guests were welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, yen chia-hua, ting hsueh-sung, hsing jen-hsien and chang hsing-chiao.

diplomatic officials of the ghana embassy here were present.

wang ming-chun, a deputy bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade, who had made a special trip to shanghai to welcome the distinguished ghana guests, accompanied the mission to peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador Presents Films to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 7, 1972)

kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to iraq, gave a reception here this evening and, on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation, presented a chinese colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and a documentary "asian table tennis union inaugurated" to the iraq ministry of youth affairs and the iraq table tennis federation respectively.

salim al jassar, secretary-general of the iraq national olympic committee and director general of the sports department of the education ministry, and khalil

ibrahim al abdullah, director general of the public relations department of the youth affairs ministry, accepted the films on behalf of the iraq table tennis federation and the ministry of youth affairs.

present at the reception were president of the iraq table tennis federation ussama amin and prominent figures of sports circles.

the two films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation and Nigeria Table Tennis Association President Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

a mauritius delegation led by chintaman rambocus, first vice-chairman of the mauritius sports association, and a.a. efunkoya, president of the nigeria table tennis association, arrived here by air today. they have come to attend the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitation tournament.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned chin chien-ping, ta chung and liang cho-hui, and a.m. joda, first secretary of the nigerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Party and State Leaders Send Congratulatory Message to Korean Party and State Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending the warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the full text of the message reads:

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang.

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, we extend the warmest congratulations to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people.

the history of the democratic people's republic of korea since its founding twenty-four years ago has been replete with fighting and victories. under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people have won great victory in the fatherland liberation war of korea against u.s. imperialist aggression and scored splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the democratic people's republic of korea firmly supports the just struggles of the people of all countries and her international prestige is rising higher daily. the korean people's heroic mettle of defying brute force and daring to struggle and their revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country through self-reliance are a great inspiration to the chinese people and the revolutionary people of all countries.

the korean workers' party and the korean government have always persisted in the correct line for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have made unremitting efforts for the peaceful reunification of korea. the progress made by the korean people in the cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland accords with the national aspirations of the korean people and has won the sympathy and support of the peoples of

asia and the world. the chinese people warmly congratulate the korean people on their tremendous achievements and will, as always, resolutely support the fraternal korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, till complete victory.

the chinese people highly treasure the great friendship and militant unity cemented with blood of the parties and peoples of china and korea in their protracted common revolutionary struggle. this friendship and this unity are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we sincerely wish that the friendship and unity of the peoples of china and korea will continuously grow stronger and develop in future.

mao tsetung,

chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party

tung pi-wu,

acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chu teh,

chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 8, 1972

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets 24th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "the korean people's glorious festival" to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the editorial reads:

today is the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. with the sincerest revolutionary friendship the chinese people extend the warmest congratulations to the fraternal korean people and joyously celebrate this glorious festival together with them.

the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is a great success achieved by the heroic korean people in their protracted revolutionary struggle and an important milestone on the road of history in their fight for the fatherland's freedom and independence. under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the workers' party of korea, the korean people have traversed a brilliant fighting course over the past 24 years. soon after the birth of the republic, they put up a heroic resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression and, after three years of bloody war, won the great victory of the fatherland liberation war and, thereby, safeguarded the independence and security of the country. since the armistice, the korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have not only healed the wounds of war, but also made tremendous achievements on all fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the great leader of the korean people premier kim il sung has pointed out: "with the thorough implementation of the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, we have built a full-fledged, powerful and reliable new socialist country." with lofty revolutionary zeal, the korean people are advancing triumphantly along the course indicated by the fifth congress of the workers' party for realizing the magnificent goals of the new six-year plan of national economy. a thriving scene of prosperity prevails everywhere in the democratic people's republic of korea today. we are elated over the brilliant achievements of the fraternal korean people in all the fields and wish them continued and new victories on their road of advance.

the korean workers' party and government have for a long time made unremitting efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. last may, in particular, premier kim il sung advanced the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland on the basis of independence, peace and great national unity. the principles embody the common aspirations of the entire korean people and have won widespread backing and support not only in north korea but also in south korea. thanks to the correct stand and active measures of the workers' party and the government, the door to north-south contact has finally opened. the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea and the convening of the first meeting of the full-dress talks between the north and south red cross societies in pyongyang have reflected that the korean people's demand for the reunification of the fatherland has become an irresistible historical trend.

the contacts between north and south korea and progress in the settlement of the question of the reunification of the fatherland have aroused the keenest interest and received enthusiastic sympathy from the people of all countries in the world. algeria and many other u.n. member countries have jointly submitted a draft resolution to the united nations, demanding that an item entitled "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" be placed on the agenda of the 27th session of the united nations general assembly. this is completely in conformity with the national aspirations of the korean people. the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination, without any intervention from foreign forces. the agreement reached at the high level talks between north and south korea serves as a good beginning for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in the new circumstances, the united nations has the responsibility to take measures to remove the obstacles to the korean people's effort for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. it should announce that the u.s. troops in south korea have no right to use the u.n. flag and should terminate the activities of the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea", thus leading to the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea. the time is ripe for the united nations now to discuss the korea question seriously and adopt measures to create conditions for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese government and people firmly support the series of reasonable propositions put forth by the korean workers' party and government on the settlement of the korean question. we are deeply convinced that the korean people will certainly win final victory

in the just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

china and korea are friendly neighbours connected by mountains and rivers. the peoples of our two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. we have always supported, encouraged and closely cooperated with each other in the great struggles against imperialism and for socialist revolution and socialist construction. just as the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "in the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of china and korea are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have stood tests and are unbreakable. like the changpai mountains and the yalu river, this militant friendship and solidarity are everlasting.

Peking Reception Celebrates DPRK National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among the guests of honour were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china; li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and his wife, and other comrades from the embassy; paek ok hyon, leader of the korean hydro-meteorological delegation and vice-director of the hydro-meteorological bureau of the d.p.r.k.; bae myong gyu, leader of the delegation of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association and president of the association; kim in ok, leader of the korean table tennis delegation and vice-president of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association; and other korean comrades in peking.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, vice-foreign

minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tang ke, vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president, and ting hsueh-sung, secretary general, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

kuo mo-jo proposed a toast at the reception.

on behalf of the chinese people, the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, he extended the warmest greetings and paid high respect to the fraternal korean people.

kuo mo-jo said: under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the heroic korean people, united as one and fighting valiantly, have traversed a glorious course in the past 24 years. the democratic people's republic of korea has become a strong bulwark in the anti-imperialist struggle, standing rock-firm in east asia. displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance, the korean people have made continuous brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. guided by the correct line of the korean workers' party and the korean government headed by comrade premier kim il sung on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the just cause of peaceful reunification of korea, which represents the ardent desire of the entire korean people, has already had a good beginning and is making new progress step by step. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater success in the socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

kuo mo-jo said: socialist china and korea are close neighbours and the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have gone through thick and thin together. the friendship between the two peoples has been sealed in blood in the struggles against their common enemies and is unbreakable. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and will always unite, fight and win victory together with their korean brothers.

in his toast, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is a great epoch-making event in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle. under the banner of the republic, the people of our country have thoroughly implemented the respected and beloved comrade kim il sung's great juche idea and the revolutionary line of independence,

self-sustenance and self-defence which embodies this idea, and turned our colonial and semi-feudal country into a powerful socialist industrial country. under the wise leadership of our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, our people today are vigorously marching ahead in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

the ambassador continued: korea and china are friendly countries which have a flesh-and-blood relationship and the people of our two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms bound by strong ties. the two peoples have traversed a long and arduous course in their struggles during which much blood has been shed. the korean people will continue to unite closely with the chinese people, our fraternal ally and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, in the struggle against our common enemies and for the cause of socialism.

in conclusion, the ambassador said: i take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade chairman mao tsetung would make still greater achievements in socialist construction.

the reception was alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Kuo Mo-jo and Chu Ko-chen Meet Vietnamese Archaeological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy, this afternoon met the vietnamese archaeological delegation led by vin trong, vice-president of the archaeological research institute of the commission of social sciences of the democratic republic of viet nam. members of the delegation are: le xuan dien, director of the institute's bronze and iron age section, and hoang xuan chinh, director of the institute's stone age section.

present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, and tan phong, first secretary, of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

also present were leading members of chinese departments and scientists hao meng-pi, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, chen ping, liang feng, wang chung-shu and lu chao-yin.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. after the meeting, chu ko-chen gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese comrades.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

present at the meeting were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades.

comrade le duc tho arrived in peking from hanoi by special plane at noon today on his way to paris.

he was welcomed at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao, han nien-lung, shen chien, liang feng, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

present were nguyen tien and nguyen van quang.

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 8, 1972)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese volleyball delegation.

among the 200 guests were benedicto basly, acting administrative director of the general directorate of sports and recreation of the state of chile, carlos veliz, sub-director for sports, jose respaldiza and juan mijon, president and vice-president of the chilean volleyball federation, and other leaders of chilean sports circles.

also present were many chilean sportsmen and personages of various circles as well as chinese residents in chile.

all members of the chinese volleyball delegation attended the reception.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. guests and hosts had cordial conversations and repeatedly proposed toasts to the profound friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and chile.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chi Teng-kuei, Kuo Yu-feng Meet Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by victor bolojan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and first secretary of the bihor county party committee. after the meeting, comrades chi teng-kuei and kuo yu-feng gave a banquet in honour of the romanian comrades.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife attended the meeting and the banquet.

present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, chao lan-hsiang, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, chang chuan-chung, wang chun-lin, lin hsien-nung, wu kan-sheng and yao shih-ken.

also present were all members of the delegation of activists of the communist party of china, which is going to visit romania and led by yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the liaoning provincial party committee.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 7, 1972)

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming gave a grand reception this evening in the chinese pavilion of the 1972 stockholm international fair on the occasion of the chinese government delegation's visit to the country and china's participation in the fair.

present at the reception were over 600 people including h. svahn, director of the office of the swedish ministry of industry, bengt hult, general manager of the fair, friendly personages of various circles in sweden and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sweden.

present also were jan myrdal, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and gunnar bylin, chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden.

li shui-ching, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and all members of the delegation, as well as li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group, were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-Born American Mathematician Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1972)

chen sheng-shen, chinese-born american mathematician and professor of the university of california of the united states, and his wife and daughter arrived here by air this evening to tour china and visit his relatives. they were met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including yueh tai-heng, chou pei-yuan, li kuang-tse, chu yung-hsing, tuan hsueh-fu and wu wen-chun.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 21, 1972 No. 5220

****
* NATIONAL *
****

POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Carry Out Cadre Policy and Policy on Intellectuals

- Party committee of the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant resolutely carries out the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 10, 1972)

The Party committee of Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant resolutely carries out the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress and seriously implements the Party's cadre policy and policy on intellectuals. The overwhelming majority of leading cadres formerly at the workshop level and above in the plant have joined leading squads at various levels or taken up other responsible work. Of the former leading cadres of the plant level, seven have taken up leadership duties on the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant. Of the 400-odd technical personnel of the whole plant, 84 percent have been placed in various technical posts, some assigned to leadership work connected with production technology.

Not only has this plant made rational arrangements for and bold use of cadres and technical personnel organizationally but it also makes a point of giving them ideological and political line education to raise their consciousness. Since, last year, the Party committee of the plant has held in separate periods a cadres' reading class and a criticize-revisionism-and-rectification study class. Cadres are organized to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works.

After the former chairman of the trade union of the plant became the chairman of the small-scale experimental workshop and the secretary of the Party branch, he was overcareful in his work and dared not assume responsibilities with boldness. A leading comrade of the Party committee of the plant who went to this workshop to work joined him in studying Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and helped him correctly sum up experiences and lessons, raise his consciousness

and dispel his worries. Later, he was able to work boldly together with the other members of the workshop Party branch.

The masses were aroused to criticize reactionary anarchism vigorously, set up and round out various regulations and systems and strengthen production management. Young workers were also organized to take up proper political and technical studies. This made for continuous new achievements in revolution and production in the workshop. After study, some cadres imposed stricter demands on themselves and maintained the style of being free from arrogance and rashness and fighting amidst hardship.

The chairman of the forging and riveting workshop, a member of the Party committee of the plant, was an old cadre who began to participate in the revolution in 1942. He was getting close to 50. He was not in the best of health. He bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Don't sit contentedly with what has been achieved but strive to earn new merits." He doggedly studied and labored. He constantly visited workers' homes and engaged workers in heart-to-heart talks. He was praised by everyone.

After the criticism of "technique in command," some technical personnel dared not devote assiduous efforts to technical studies. The Party committee of the plant organized them to study Chairman Mao's teaching on being red and expert and criticize various fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type concerning the relationship between politics and technology. They were encouraged to acquire assiduously advanced scientific and technological knowledge for the revolution and develop their own professional skills. In the whole factory, various workshops generally established "three-in-one" technical innovation groups and operated technical study classes. Technical personnel and workers availed themselves of afterwork hours to acquire technical and theoretical knowledge and raise their technical level and work ability.

In the recent two years, the technical personnel along with the workers have successfully experimented with 1,000 technical innovation items and produced by themselves large quantities of special-purpose equipment. Designed and produced are also some new-type, high-standard milling machines. Widely adopted are new materials, new techniques and new technological processes ranging from precision casting, engineering plastics, powder metallurgy, molded rolled steel and hydraulic-pressure replacement of scraping with grinding replacement of planing with milling and replacement of boring with drilling. These play a tremendous role in stimulating the development of production.

Through the policy study class, criticism meetings, meetings on firm implementation of policy and exchange of experiences, and other means, the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant Party committee teaches workers to strengthen their regard for policy and organizational discipline and to carry out consciously the Party's various proletarian policies in support of the work of cadres and technical personnel. Last year, in support of the state in a big mining battle, this plant decided to increase the production of large-sized end and face milling machines. Because of the tight time schedule and the heavy pressure of work, the technical personnel involved in

designing developed fear for the difficulty. The cadres and workers of the "three-in-one" designing group fervently helped them and encouraged them to create new things with boldness. Thanks to the concerted efforts of workers, cadres and technical personnel, it took only ten days and a half to complete the designing task that used to take three months before.

* * *

BOOK REVIEW

Good Material for Line Education in the Country

- A study of the booklength novel "History of Fighting in Hungnan"

by

the poor and lower-middle peasant commentator group of Tungfeng Brigade, Hunghsing Commune, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 10, 1972)

The booklength novel "History of Fighting in Hungnan" (published by Shanghai People's Publishing House) deals with the agricultural cooperation movement in Hungnan hsiang from mutual-aid teams to lower and advanced cooperatives and the whole overhauling and consolidation process after the establishment of cooperatives. It has as its source of material the deeds of Hungnan hsiang of the former Hsinching district in the suburbs of Shanghai in the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. To a certain degree of depth, it reflects a chapter of the history of struggle of our peasants under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

The main theme running through the whole book is the line struggle between proletarian progressive element and elite representative of poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungnan hsiang, Hung Lei-sheng, and right-leaning opportunist and hsiang Party committee secretary P'u Ch'un-hua. This struggle centers around the problem of what road of development was to be followed by Hungnan hsiang after the land reform, the problem of leadership over the agricultural cooperation movement, the problem of whom to rely upon in running cooperatives, the problem of the class line in rural Party building, the problem of the direction of operation for agricultural production, and so on and gradually unfolds in a total way on the political front, the economic front and the ideological front in an acute, complex and tortuous fashion.

The struggle in Hungnan hsiang was a concrete embodiment of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line concerning the problem of agricultural cooperation in our country. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological or political line decides everything." The question of who triumphs over whom in our rural two-class and two-road struggle is exactly determined by the result of struggle of this kind.

The "History of Fighting in Hungnan" portrays the different attitudes of different types of people of different classes and different strata in the countryside toward different incidents in the agricultural cooperation movement. Relatively successfully projected is the heroic image of Hung Lei-sheng through the sharp clash between contradictions from the high plane of line struggle.

The writer represents the process of the progressive development of agricultural cooperation in Hungnan hsiang as one of the development of Hung Lei-sheng in training from "a young eagle" to a relatively mature mass leadership figure. Hung Lei-sheng is presented as quite a well-developed and stoutly-built dynamic figure. He is imbued with a high degree of socialist revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary firmness: He will "always follow the road of cooperation pointed out by Chairman Mao and will not turn back even when confronted with a steel knife held close to neck." He is credited with a revolutionary whole-situation viewpoint, political farsightedness, burning class hatred, justice and unselfishness and a sharp sense of right and wrong. He leads in driving hard and has the courage for practice. He is humble and fond of learning and good at analysis. He is as courageous and gritty as he is modest and prudent. These fine class qualities and traits unfold unceasingly in the struggle involving various complex contradictions and with great creditability.

To all those hostile elements and those evil-minded people, he is an overpowering and awe-inspiring figure. To the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and all those right-minded people, he is faithful and reliable, personable and genial. They rally closely around him. The destiny of the whole hsiang of Hungnan is held firmly in the hands of Hung Lei-sheng and the team of poor and lower-middle peasants with Hsü Tu-ken, Chang Pao-chen and others as its core on which he relies. Thus, the hsiang is led to beat the strong enemy and natural calamities and move toward victory step by step.

After going through this book, we feel more strongly that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various proletarian policies and the team of poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Hung Lei-sheng as the most reliable ally of the working class together constitute a guarantee for the inevitable victory of socialism in our countryside.

This book devotes quite a lot of space to the portrayal of the character and outward appearance of P'u Ch'un-hua's right-leaning opportunism. His pseudo Marxist signboard is shattered. A relatively vivid and convincing portrayal is also given of Niu Chih and his brother representing two different types of rich middle peasant.

All types of characters,all sorts of happenings and different attitudes of different characters toward different happenings underlie a complicated and tortuous contradiction-related struggle. A profound significance of the struggle between two roads and two lines is vested in them. Through them, those not well-acquainted with rural life will be able to get a profound understanding of the rural struggle between two roads and two lines and profit thereby. For those once involved in rural practical work and better acquainted with rural life, a review of the experience of past struggle also provides a great enlightenment.

The "History of Fighting in Hungnan" is a joint creation by poor and lower-middle peasant "indigenous reporters" in cooperation with rural basic-level cadres and specialized literary and artistic workers with the former playing a main role. It is a wholesome attempt. Its achievements and its many good points are inseparable from this fact. It points to the

many advantages of such a way of creation. This booklength story of several tens of thousands of words takes a total of 18 months from material collecting to the final draft. If the superior role of collective creation had not been called into play this way, it could hardly have been achieved. The poor and lower-middle peasants' blazing rage and burning class hatred form the main source of the militancy of the work. The pervading breath of life, simplicity and forcefulness of language, the use of everyday language and other notable artistic features are inseparable from poor and lower-middle peasants' participation in literary creation.

We feel that in giving prominence to the two-road struggle and two-line struggle, this book has not treated in depth the law governing rural class struggle after the land reform and the sabotage activities carried out by the class enemy in the course of establishment of cooperatives. This makes the work incomplete and not typical enough in reflecting the features of the cooperation movement in our countryside. It detracts from the positive significance of two-road struggle and two-line struggle.

Line struggle within the Party is a reflection of social class struggle. In presenting the rural struggle between two classes and two roads, the work lacks depth and adequacy in the portrayal of the class enemies behind the back of rich peasants and thus fails to underline in a good way the profound significance and seriousness of the struggle within the Party against the opportunist line and rural struggles against capitalist tendencies. People are liable to misinterpret the main contradiction in the countryside of today's China as a contradiction between the poor and lower-middle peasants and rich peasants representing an in-between class. This detracts from the serious significance of the two-road struggle and two-line struggle.

That this work is cluttered with relatively lengthy and verbose discussions is a problem worth discussion. While some such discussions play a role in livening and reinforcing the militant style of the work, some deviate from the needs of image projection and the unfolding of a scene, with comments and criticisms thrown in from the viewpoint of the writer. This weakens the influence of artistic images. Though to a certain extent helpful to the reader's understanding of book characters in their assessment, some discussions excessively thrown in make the readers think that they are incongruous.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

400,000 Educated Young People in China Go to the Mountain and Countryside This Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, Sept. 10) Since the beginning of this year, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, some 400,000 educated young people in our country, filled with revolutionary ardor and exuberant spirit, have gone with heroic enthusiasm to settle down in the countryside and the frontier to take part in the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

This year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize," Party organizations and revolutionary committees in many of the cities in China have universally strengthened leadership over mobilization work for sending educated young people to the mountain and countryside. Such provinces and cities as Peking, Shanghai, Hunan, Honan, Kirin, and Heilungkiang have all called meetings, studied specially the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, as well as summed up and exchanged experience.

Such provinces as Fukien and Kwangtung and the region of Kwangsi have also issued special notices, calling upon the Party committees of various localities to do mobilization work for successfully sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside. The Chairman of the Hsiakuan Municipal Revolutionary Committee in Yunnan province personally takes charge of mobilization work, and work in this direction is distributed in a leadership group consisting of three vice-chairmen.

Schools, offices, factories and neighborhoods in many cities and towns operate study classes, organize the educated young people and their parents to study the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and in conjunction with repudiate-revisionism and rectification, actively criticize such black merchandise as "the theory of studying in order to become an official," "the theory of going to the countryside for a veneer of gold," and "the theory of labor as a punishment" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raise the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of educated young people and revolutionary people, and push forward the smooth development of work of sending young people to the mountains and the countryside.

In order to effectively strengthen leadership work over sending young people to the mountains and the countryside, the CCP Hunan provincial committee pays attention to implementing the policies of the Party, and the activism of the broad masses of educated young people in going to the mountains and the countryside is very high. At present, some 40,000 people in the whole province have gone to the countryside to join production teams and settle down.

In the movement to send educated young people to the countryside, quite a number of leadership cadres and Party members have set themselves up as models, and actively set the pace in sending their own children to the countryside and the frontier regions. Liu Ching-jung, political commissar of the Yülin Military Sub-District and secretary of the CCP Yülin District Committee, Kwangsi, has not only personally grasped mobilization work, but has also set the pace in sending his own daughter to the countryside to join a production team.

Ch'en Fu-lung, deputy secretary of the CCP Chelimu League Committee, Kirin Province, and vice chairman of Chelimu League Revolutionary Committee, has sent in succession three of his children to the countryside, and this year, he is sending his fourth.

Hu Ch'eng-hsi and Chou Wu-nung, deputy directors of the Hsiangt'an Municipal Health Bureau, Hunan Province, and Liu Hsin, deputy director of the Chiangnan Machinery Manufacturing Plant and an old Red Army veteran, are all actively sending their own children to the countryside.

Among the first group of educated young people from the whole hsien sent by K'oshan hsien, Heilungkiang Province, to the countryside this year, some 46 percent are children of leadership cadres and Party cadres from various levels.

This year, in the course of organizing educated young people for the mountains and the countryside, various localities have seriously summed up the work experience of the past several years and adopted effective measures to carry out this work meticulously and solidly. Such provinces as Szechwan, Hunan and Kirin have adopted the method of linking up the city with the countryside. That is, they send rural poor and lower-middle peasant representatives from the countryside to the city to propagate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the excellent situation in the countryside, and to help the city carry out mobilization work properly. The city has sent cadres after the educated young people to the mountains and the countryside to help the localities with the work of resettling them properly.

Since the beginning of this year, Szechwan Province has already sent some 90,000 educated young people to the Yunnan Production-Construction Army and the countryside of the province to settle down. Such places as Peking and Wuhan also invite representatives of educated young people who went to the mountains and the countryside several years ago, to return to the city to report to their parents and graduating students on the experience they have acquired in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside, which greatly stimulates the broad masses of parents and educated young people.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

Let the Basic Line Dominate All Work

- The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region decides to popularize the experience of Hsingho hsien in the whole region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

The CCP Hsingho Hsien Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, is directing all work with the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, puts everything in place with it, raises the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of cadres, and enables work on the agricultural front as well as the industrial and commercial fronts serving agriculture to develop rapidly and very well.

Actually, what exactly is the relation between this "key link" of the basic line of the Party and all work? How could "once it is grasped, everything falls into place" be achieved? In April 1971, after the establishment of the new Party committee for Hsingho hsien, this problem was first encountered and discussed.

After the acute and complex struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the new hsien Party committee was just established, and work was rather heavy. The time happened to be the busy season of spring planting, and in addition, the weather was very dry. How could the situation of the rather low level of production that existed all along in agricultural production in the hsien be altered? There appeared various kinds of thinking among members of the hsien Party committee.

Some of the comrades were of the opinion that, as the leading bodies at various levels had only been newly established and had just been through Party rectification and struggle between the two lines, there should not be anything more to do, and after the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, class enemies in society had been dragged out, and class struggle had calmed down, therefore they could centralize their forces for the grasping of production.

Some were of the opinion that there was a very great need to strengthen leadership over production, but were afraid others might say that wasting time on the business of production would be taking the old road of "production first."

A few of the comrades thought that there was a need for grasping line education and stimulating spring planting and production. However, they they did not know how to use political and ideological work to direct various concrete work.

To unify thinking, the leading comrades concentrated on a study of the "Communist Manifesto," selected and read relevant chapters from "Critique

of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution," and studied Chairman Mao's thesis on the basic line of the Party as well as theses on the relations between politics and economy, business and technique. Everybody realized that: In socialist society, class struggle will always exist and similarly line struggle will always exist. Similarly, on the relations of how to deal with the basic line of the Party and all work, different ideas and methods, reflecting different ideologies and political lines, will also exist.

They looked back on the condition of the hsien over the past many years.

In 1962, Chairman Mao advanced the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism at the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Congress. Some of the comrades in the hsien Party committee at that time were unable to appreciate truly its great significance. At the time, quite a number of people thought that class struggle was only a shock action covering a certain period, and normally, the greater amount of work would be concerned with grasping of production. During the great cultural revolution movement, most of the criticism directed at the former hsien Party committee by the revolutionary masses was on implementing the revisionist line of "production first" and on not grasping the key link but grasping only less important things.

Several years ago, some of the comrades again fell for the fallacy of "politics can overrule everything" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, set up ideological and political work against various other work, and went so far as being afraid to direct production. They merely go through the motion of calling for the grasping of the key link and throwing away anything less important, but in reality, they also failed to grasp the key link.

After this bias had been corrected, some of the comrades again proposed "We must not only grasp line, but also grasp production" and they placed line education and various other work together. Key links are key links, and less important things are less important things, and they have nothing in common. Grasping a bit of this and a bit of that would lead to more work and confusion. Of the units who carried out work that way, there was still no great transformation in the spiritual aspect of the people or in various aspects of production and construction.

In 1970, the comrades of quite a number of units, taking the line as the key link, closely linked up "one-strike, three-oppose" and the Party rectification and construction movement with the learn-from-Tachai mass movement. Within a year, there was a more prominent change in the physiognomy of this unit. The experience of this unit drew the attention of the leading comrades of Hsingho hsien.

In order to further understand the relations between the basic line and other work, and to find a concrete method of using the basic line of the Party to direct other work, the hsien Party committee in the spring of 1971 organized about 200 cadres from the hsien and communes into scores of line

education propaganda teams, which at the same time were also class struggle investigation teams, placed them under the leadership of leading responsible members of the hsien and communes, and sent them to many of the production brigades and teams in the 20 communes of the whole hsien to propagate the basic line of the Party, to popularize the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, to investigate the history and condition of the relations between class struggle and production struggle, and to sum up the lesson and experience and temporary failures created by the masses and basic level cadres in struggle.

They selected examples from 20 typical cases of various types of success and failure, and submitted them to cadres of hsien, commune and production brigade levels, asking everybody to evaluate, dissect, and carry out line education--thereby educating the cadres, educating the masses, and educating the hsien Party committee itself as well.

From the linking up of theory and practice, from the large amount of facts from the points and the surface, and from historical to present conditions, comrades of the hsien Party committee carried out discussion, evaluation and analysis, and realized more and more clearly that: It is necessary to link closely the change in situation with the development of struggle, and let the basic line dominate each item of work. The political department of the hsien revolutionary committee must not be separated from less important things to grasp the key link, and the production department must not be separated from the key link to grasp less important things. Even more so, the leading members of the hsien Party committee must not from time to time be separated from the key link to grasp less important things, and from time to time be separated from less important things to grasp the key link, but must grasp the key link and give impetus to less important things every year, every month and every day.

Because of that, they let the implementation of the basic line of the Party dominate the whole process of various work, and enabled a new change to take place in the physiognomy of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In directing all work with the basic line, they have obtained these several items of experience.

1. In carrying out line education, it would never do just to mouth a few set phrases on the basic line, but one must use the standpoint of the basic line to explain the concrete policies and tactics for various work, and analyze the trend that appears among various classes at various levels in various work. In developing various work, it would never do to deal with things as they come, but one must grasp the contradictions between the two classes and the two lines that appear in various work, and never forget for a moment the class struggle and the line struggle.

2. Not only must the basic line be discussed at the commencement of each item of work, in making work assignments and in mobilizing the people, but in taking every step forward, the basic line must also be used to point

the way, to understand and analyze the new trend of class struggle and the main tendencies for each period, to unify thinking in the leading body, to direct the people in clearly knowing whether what they are doing is beneficial to socialism or not, and to lead the masses in carrying out a struggle against the sabotage activities of the class enemies.

When work has come to a close, and after the autumn harvesting each year, they must use the basic line as a guideline to sum up and evaluate results and shortcomings in the work of the different units together with the broad masses of cadres and people, and to fix the orientation and task for continuing the advance.

3. The leading members of the hsien Party committee must stand on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and succeed in setting themselves up as models in using the basic line to direct various work. In grasping typical examples in various work, the main thing is to grasp typical examples in implementing the line and policies of the Party. Comrades in the standing committee of the hsien Party committee must spend two-thirds of their time each year in the basic level devoting their main efforts in acquainting themselves with the ideological trend of various classes in different basic levels, as well as problems involving the nature of orientation in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" mass movements, link up the criticism of the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in endeavoring to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party and overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat with actual struggles in the localities, and let the various tasks of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoting socialist construction be carried through at each and every basic level.

Last year, Hsingho hsien experienced a typhoon and a hailstorm of unprecedented intensity, and of the over 1,300,000 mow of grain crops in the whole hsien, more than 500,000 mow were devastated by hailstones. However, because the hsien Party committee had maintained firm grasp on the key link to give impetus to less important things, the output of grain still remained higher than the level of 1969, a year of favorable weather, and the work of grain purchasing for the state was completed with the quota overfulfilled and with better arrangements made for the livelihood of the commune members. The mood of the masses was enthusiastic and tranquil, and there appeared an unprecedented upsurge in basic farm construction.

This May, the CCP Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee decided to popularize the experience of the CCP Hsingho Hsien Committee in using the basic line as the key link in leading various work, so that the education in line might develop in a more penetrating manner in the whole region.

* * *

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Conduct Penetrating Basic-Line Education and Strengthen Enterprise Management

- The Party committee of Changchiang Metallurgical Factory of Chuchou arouses the masses to establish and round out enterprise management systems to stimulate the continuous development of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, September 9, 1972) In the light of the practice of two-class and two-line struggle in enterprise management, the Party committee of Changchiang Metallurgical Works, Chuchou, Hunan Province, has given the cadres and workers of the whole factory penetrating basic-line education, and established and rounded out an enterprise management system. A boost is given to the continuous advance of the factory in revolution and production. Output for the first eight months of this year showed an increase of 7.9 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The production capacity surpassed the designed level by over 400 percent.

Changchiang Metallurgical Works is a relatively large metallurgical enterprise. After the establishment of the new Party committee at the end of 1970, the strengthening of enterprise management was put on the Party committee's agenda as an important item of business. Members of the Party committee at first had a fuzzy idea about how to strengthen enterprise management. Later, they received enlightenment from experiences and lessons learned by the No. 4 workshop in conducting line education and seeking proper enterprise management.

For some time, this workshop got busily occupied with the implementation of specific management rules. Class struggle slackened. As a result, the class enemy formed a sinister trend of anarchism and upset the normal order of production. The Party branch of the workshop organized cadres and workers to run a study-Mao Tse-tung-thought class. The Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism was studied. Such revisionist sinister stuff as "the dying out of class struggle," "the theory of peace in the Party," etc., spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized vigorously. Brought to light and dealt a blow were a handful of class enemies in their sabotage activities. The sinister anarchist trend was held in check.

On this basis, the leading members of the Party branch of this workshop joined the masses in developing the "three-old" and "four-strict" style of Tach'ing. With reality in mind, seven regulations and systems including responsibility on the job, etc., were established and perfected. An effective stimulation was given to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers for the proper handling of the socialist enterprise. The Party committee of the works summed up and popularized the experience of the No. 4 workshop. Proper handling of enterprise management was given serious attention as an

important business in the proper handling of the factory's struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and in consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Party leadership over the enterprise was further strengthened. The whole factory was enabled to score continuous achievements in revolution and production.

To let education in the Party's basic line permeate the various aspects of enterprise management, the Party committee of the works widely aroused the worker masses to form a spare-time investigation group to conduct investigation activities. The aim was to expose fully the conditions of two-class and two-line struggle in enterprise management in the factory and unfold penetrating mass criticism to make a distinction between socialist enterprise management and revisionist "control, strangling and suppression" and between full development of the technical personnel's role and the line of reliance on specialists.

Filthy water from the No. 14 Workshop polluted the Hsiang River. Farmland in the area suffered. In the past, due to interference from the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a small number of people in a departure from reality set about designing. After ¥300,000, one hundred sets of equipment and an area of 1,300 square meters of factory premises, they only succeeded in turning polluted water into slag for interment underground. Now under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of the factory and the Party branches of workshops gave full play to the role of technical personnel. They were led to integrate themselves with the masses to form a "three-in-one" waste-recycling group. Native methods were adopted with simple available equipment put to use. Scientific experiments were conducted in a big way. Various subsidiary products including ammonium fluoride were produced out of waste water. Something harmful was turned into something useful. Urgent industrial and medical needs were satisfied. A big contribution was made to the assets of the state.

Concerning the various aspects of enterprise management such as economic accounting, quality inspection, labor attendance, on-the-job responsibility, etc., the workers' spare-time investigation group and the broad masses of workers made extensive investigations and studies and analyses and criticisms. On this basis, from the bottom up, the whole factory gradually established a set of new regulations and systems compatible with the socialist principle of enterprise. The worker masses' enthusiasm was called into play. A boost was given to the development of production.

In the process of strengthening enterprise management, the leading members of the Party committee of the factory constantly went deep into the midst of the forefront of production to make investigations and studies and solve in time the problems that appeared in enterprise management. For a time, the semi-finished product workshop was relatively passive in its production effort. This interfered with the regular progress of production of the whole factory.

Some leading members tackled production for its own sake. At the first inkling of a short supply of hydrogen, they increased the production of same. At the first inkling of a shortage of hydrogen pumps, they also sought higher output. As a result, the same problem remained unsolved. Later, the leading members of the Party committee of the factory went deep into the midst of this workshop to consult with workshop and shift and group cadres and the worker masses to look for the underlying causes. The main factor affecting production was traced not to the shortage of hydrogen or hydrogen pumps but the air leakage of the equipment through negligence in equipment maintenance and repair due to the relaxation of political and ideological work and enterprise management on the part of some workshop cadres. To counter this problem, leading members of the Party committee, on the one hand, gave workshop and shift and group cadres and the worker masses line education and, on the other, energetically aroused the worker masses to keep equipment in good repair. In one day, over 200 leakages were blocked. Production rose speedily. A balanced state of production was insured in the whole factory.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee of the factory went deep into the midst of the No. 9 Workshop to stay at a fixed point. He closely associated production tasks with vigorous management efforts. He organized workers and technical personnel to form a "three-in-one" electricity-waste problem investigation group. A workshop-wide elaborate check was made of every set of equipment and every technological process for the waste of electricity. It was found that the main waste lay in the backwardness of the sintering technological process. He joined the masses in improving two main technological processes so that electricity waste dropped by 90 percent. Production efficiency was raised 100 percent. State plans were overfulfilled by the workshop from month to month.

* * *

STEEL PRODUCTION

Party Committee of Peking Steel Plant Penetratingly Carries Out Education in Ideology and Political Line, Inducing Marked Improvement in the Quality of the Steel and Rolled Steel Produced

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking) The Party committee of Peking Steel Plant under the Capital Iron and Steel Company puts the problem of quality of products on the agenda of important business and the principal leading members personally grasp this work, inducing a marked improvement in the quality of products turned out by this plant. Among these products, the quality of wrought iron and the up-to-standard rate of alloy steel top the highest level of this plant; more varieties have been turned out and the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials has dropped.

The quality of products turned out by Peking Steel Plant used to be comparatively fine in the past. But later, as a result of being influenced by the fallacy, "politics may overrule anything else" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the principal leading members of the Party committee seldom grasped production personally, so that the quality of some products deteriorated at one time.

A certain tractor plant used the rolled steel supplied by this steel plant to make a major part of the tractor. This part became useless not long after it was put into use. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very critical of this. The tractor plant also made self-criticism. The leading members of the Party committee of this steel plant were deeply educated by this. They felt deeply that the problem of the quality of products was a problem of the line and the poor quality of rolled steel not only had direct influence on socialist construction but also would adversely affect the worker-peasant alliance. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, they criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raised their consciousness in firmly grasping the quality of products. The secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee took the lead in grasping the quality of products and personally called a study class in which cadres at and above the level of a squad or group leader in the steel plant were organized to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the necessity to pay attention to the quality of products and were educated in ideology and political line.

The principal leading members of the Party committee of Peking Steel Plant perseveringly participated in the plant-wide meetings held to analyze the quality of products, so as to discover and solve problems promptly. In one of these quality analyzing meetings, the technicians reflected that the soft center of the steel ingot caused degradation in the quality of rolled steel. Accordingly, the secretary of the Party committee came personally to the steel-refining workshop to take part in labor in the process of steel casting and sought the opinion of the workers. Very quickly, they made

clear the cause of the softness at the center of the steel ingot was that the opening of the mold used in casting steel ingot was incompatible with the required specifications. Immediately he organized a three-in-one group comprising cadres, workers and technicians to solve the problem of incompatibility of the mold opening with the required specifications, and sent an experienced old worker to reinforce technical strength in doing the process regarding the mold opening. After the quality of the mold opening had been improved, there was a marked decrease in the softness of the center of the ingot.

This steel plant also organized a special group to solve some crucial problems regarding the quality of products. The leading members of the Party committee often joined this special group in directing the fight. For instance, when cracks were seen on the surface of rolled steel, the principal leading members of the Party committee personally took part in the special group and joined the comrades in studying and solving the problem. Good results were achieved in this concern.

The leading members of the Party committee of Peking Steel Plant pay constant attention to discovering and commending the models who turn out products of fine quality and sum up their advanced experience. Some workers operating the 3-ton hammer in the steel-refining workshop were once influenced by anarchical ideas, so that they did not observe discipline strictly and the products they turned out were not of fine quality. Later, the chief of the workers operating this hammer carried out line education among these workers and called on them to learn from the "three-honest" and "four-strict" style of the Tach'ing oil workers and to impose strict demands on the quality of their products. Some workers braved the intense heat and measured the size of the rolled steel forged. Once they discovered a single product incompatible with the required specifications, they put it back immediately for processing afresh, and they kept doing so until the product was up to the required standard. As a result, the quality of products forged by the 3-ton hammer surpassed the past record level.

The secretary of the Party committee of the steel plant and the responsible persons of the steel-refining workshop together summed up the experience of the workers operating the 3-ton hammer and popularized it throughout the workshop. Eventually, the up-to-standard rate of products turned out by this workshop in the first half of this year also surpassed the record level of the past. Recently, the Party committee of this steel plant again popularized the experience of the steel-refining workshop throughout the plant.

* * *

Tientsin No. 3 Steel Refinery Fulfills Plan for First Half of This Year Ahead of Schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tientsin) The Party branch of the No. 3 Steel Refinery, Tientsin municipality, perseveringly implements the line of unity and victory of the 9th National Party Congress, conscientiously carries out the Party's various proletarian policies, unites with the cadres and the broad masses and arouses all positive factors, giving a great impetus to the development of the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole refinery. On the basis of overfulfilling last year's state plan ahead of schedule, this refinery has again fulfilled the state plan for the first half of this year 16 days ahead of schedule. Its output of steel products tops that in the corresponding period of last year by 18.13 percent, the number of varieties increases continuously and quality of products improves steadily.

Tientsin Municipal No. 3 Steel Refinery was formerly a small plant with only some 200 workers. It was not until the great cultural revolution that it expanded into a medium-scale alloy steel plant with close to 1,000 workers. Its cadres and workers hailed from all parts of the country. For this reason, conscientiously implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress and strengthening revolutionary unity was of vital importance to this plant. After its establishment, the Party general branch of this refinery organized the leading members to study repeatedly the teaching "Working men of all countries, unite" in the "Communist Manifesto" and the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the problem of unity and, in relation to reality, to criticize squarely the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in building mountain strongholds, practicing sectarianism and violating revolutionary unity. Through study and criticism, all comrades understood more clearly the important meaning of strengthening revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To insure unity among the "squad members" on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the members of the Party general branch of this refinery consciously strengthened their regard for the Party and implemented the Party's democratic centralism. When opinions diverged, they perseveringly put the problems on the table and discussed them conscientiously, so as to pool wisdom and broaden their view. When some opinions could not be unified for the time being, they went deep among the masses to make investigation and study, to pool the wisdom of the masses and to unify the thinking of the "squad members."

In March last year, the refinery decided to innovate the manual process in operating the 5-ton electric furnace into an automatic hydraulic process, which would shorten the time of melting and refining steel and reduce the intensity of labor. At that time, some members of the Party general branch suggested carrying out production and making the innovation simultaneously, so that production would not be hindered and the pace of automation in steel refining could be quickened. Other members feared that carrying out production

and innovation simultaneously would impede fulfillment of the task of production for the current month, and they suggested postponing this item of technical innovation until overhaul was due.

The Party general branch discussed this problem twice but could not achieve unified thinking. Then, it took this problem to the masses and solicited opinions from the workers. The workers and the engineers and technicians vowed that they would try to put up the automatic equipment as quickly as possible even though they had to work harder and to shorten their recess. The revolutionary spirit of the masses inspired the members of the leading group. Subsequently, all comrades unanimously decided to carry out production and technical innovation simultaneously. The various work sections fought with united efforts and carried out innovation by shock tactics by making use of spare moments in the course of production.

Very soon the automatic equipment was installed without hindering production. Moreover, after innovation, the time this electric furnace took to melt one heat of steel was shortened by half an hour. One more heat of steel could be turned out every day.

The Party organization of the Tientsin No. 3 Steel Refinery pays very close attention to training basic-level backbone elements and bringing their leading role into play. Last year, productive tasks were very heavy. But for the purpose of aiding "the fight of developing mining," this refinery assumed on its own initiative the task of rush-making of 28 big parts of blast furnaces for the newly-established metallurgical departments. This task had to be completed within a very short period of time and to meet high quality standards and involved numerous difficulties. The broad masses of Party members, League members and old workers held meetings for many nights running to find out a way to accomplish the task. They put forward to workers of the whole workshop this slogan: "Contribute our strength toward aiding iron and steel production." This slogan was immediately answered by the broad masses of workers. Without increasing manpower, they carried out production by three successive shifts instead of only one. After fighting arduously for 13 days and nights, they eventually accomplished their task ahead of schedule while guaranteeing quality and quantity requirements.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Small Nationality in Southwest China Make Progress

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 10, 1972)

a commune inhabited by the tulung people, one of the smallest nationalities in china, is thriving in a rugged frontier region in the southwest china province of yunnan. with increased farm production, life is improving for the 2,700 tulung people of the tulungkiang people's commune in kungshan autonomous county of tulung and nu nationalities.

new villages are springing up in the commune which is situated on a hilly area hemmed in by two towering mountain ranges. in pre-liberation days, the tulung people, oppressed and exploited by reactionary rulers, led a life of misery and hardship. they lived in dense forests. nine hundred of the then less than 2,000 people were forced into slavery by the chieftains. the population was dwindling and the tulung nationality faced the danger of extinction. the tulung people became masters of their own destiny and began a new life after liberation thanks to the communist party's policy of equality towards nationalities.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the tulung people took the road of collectivization. they set up their people's commune in 1958. bringing the collective strength of the commune into play, the people started building water conservancy works and carved out paddy fields on mountainsides. during the proletarian cultural revolution, they redoubled their efforts to fight the elements, as a warm response to chairman mao's call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the people of the commune's tichengtang brigade, whose land was very unproductive, began terracing the mountainsides in the winter of 1966 when the land was enveloped in snow. shock teams formed by the brigade's militia, young men and women cleared away the snow and dug up earth frozen as hard as rocks. they kept on doing this during the slack winter months for several years. they succeeded in creating more than ten hectares of good farmland by moving away 9,800 cubic metres of rock and throwing up one-metre high stone ridges with a total length of 5,700 metres. as a result, grain output increased by a wide margin, and the brigade, which used to depend on the state for grain supplies, now grows enough food for its own people.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the people of the tulungkiang commune have built 35,000 metres of ditches and 93 hectares of paddy fields and reclaimed more than 200 hectares. total grain production last year was more than double that of 1965, and 4.8 times above that of pre-collectivization days. now they have surplus grain.

formerly there were no cattle in the area. now the people's commune owns 360 oxen, over 500 sheep and 1,300 pigs. development in agriculture and side-occupations increased the income for the commune members. public accumulation has increased and the commune has bought mechanical threshers and corn shellers. three small hydro-electric power stations were completed recently, and the remote villages have electric lights for the first time in history.

in the old days there were no schools and the illiterate people kept accounts by carving signs on wood and making knots on ropes. today the area boasts 17 primary schools, and some of young tulung people are studying in peking or colleges in the provincial capital.

there was no medical service in the area formerly. now the people's commune has a hospital and the brigades clinics. production teams have health workers. touring medical teams from shanghai have visited the tulung villages to give treatment and train bare-foot doctors.

only rough trails connected this almost inaccessible place with the outside world in the past. the tulung people have built 150 kilometres of road for pack animals and steel cable suspension bridges have replaced rope or single-plank bridges over ravines. caravans today bring in goods made in peking, shanghai or kunming for the tulung people, and leave with local products.

the people's government have sent in supplies and granted loans every year to the tulung people to help them develop production and build roads. agro-technicians were also sent there to teach the local people how to grow rice and to operate farm machines.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

South China Province Develops Small Cement Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 9, 1972)

china's kwangtung province has achieved significant south success in setting up the small cement industry by self-reliance. one hundred and twenty nine small cement plants and 12 workshops were built in 91 of its 107 counties and cities. their output of cement in the first seven months of this year accounted for 74 per cent of the province's total.

the cement industry is serving farm production in the province. hilly loting county needed a lot of cement for building water control works. the county party

committee led the masses in setting up three small cement plants by their own efforts. these plants provided 70 per cent of the cement for putting up water turbine pump stations, small hydro-electric power stations and power operated pumping stations. apart from county-run cement plants, three quarters of the communes in nanhai county set up 27 small cement plants in all, producing over 8,000 tons every year.

the equipment of many plants has been constantly improved. the kilns of the province's eight plants were mechanized. this saves manpower, increases capacity and improves quality.

the province makes full use of local resources and industrial waste as raw material. some places used local coral-reef limestone, shells and volcanic ash instead of limestone and other materials to produce cement that can stand 400 kilogrammes of pressure per square centimetre.

GOOD HARVEST

People's Commune Reap Good Harvest Despite Drought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 9, 1972)

by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, tinghsien county in north china's hopei province, has gathered a good harvest this summer despite serious drought. both per hectare yield and total output were 23 per cent more than in 1971. the autumn crops are growing well.

located 200 kilometres south of peking on the north china plain, the county had a serious drought from january to mid-july. many canals ran dry and the underground water table dropped two metres.

the people's communes fought the drought and finished sowing the same acreage as the previous year in time. two thousand hectares were sown to rice, which is now growing well. many old people say: "we have never seen such a good crop in such dry weather."

drought and waterlogging were a constant scourge in the county before liberation. since the setting up of the people's communes in 1958, many irrigation and drainage projects have been built and they play an important role in combatting natural disasters.

the people built a 30 kilometre-long trunk canal last winter. a hundred thousand people from 43 communes started the work simultaneously at different sections and finished it within half a month. they blasted mountains and brought 20,000 cubic metres of rock from a neighbouring county fifty kilometres away to build sluice gates, aqueducts and culverts. the people's communes also tapped underground water by digging wells and used pumps and water wheels and even wash basins and pots to fight the drought.

the cadres and masses worked together. communes in the upper reaches of the canal dug wells so that those in the lower reaches would get more water from the canal. learning that the tungloting brigade was short of sweet potato seedlings the cadres and commune members of chaihsitien brigade took seedlings and farm tools there and helped with the sowing.

people from all trades supported the communes. workers went to the countryside to repair irrigation equipment and farm tools, commercial personnel sent material used for fighting drought as well as daily necessities. medical personnel brought their kits to the fields. workers, cadres, students and city people were all organized to combat the natural adversity. the army units stationed locally also helped.

the deputy secretaries of the county party committee took a thousand cadres and workers to the two communes with scant water resources to make investigations and sum up experience and help them dig canals and wells. many cadres worked day and night in the fields. their exemplary actions inspired the commune members. women members also did their share. the woman chairman of the nanpangtsun brigade led 13 women in digging six wells in just three days.

the drought did not scare the people but, on the contrary, fired their revolutionary spirit and accelerated water conservancy work. the county has built 110 kilometres of canals and dug 7,000 pump wells, brick and earth wells since last winter.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Hsien Makes All-Round Progress in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 9, 1972)

a hilly county in hunan province of central china has achieved an all-round development in agriculture by strengthening party leadership. it got a good grain harvest despite serious drought last year, with per-hectare yield reaching over 6.4 tons and total output exceeding that of 1970 by 16,000 tons. seventy-five per cent of the barren upland suitable for afforestation has been planted with trees. big progress has also been made in sideline production and fishery.

farm production in chitung county used to be affected by unfavourable natural conditions. it was further held back owing to the interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the county had to depend on the state for part of its grain supply. the new county party committee, established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, decided to lead the people in ending this situation.

members of the party committee seriously studied chairman mao's teaching "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." the party committee decided to make an all-out effort to develop agriculture. it took measures to ensure that there is sufficient manpower for farm production and that all state investments and material supplies earmarked for agriculture are not used for other purposes.

in carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", members of the county party committee spread the experience of the chihsingling production brigade, which had been cited in the province as an outstanding unit in learning from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture.

the chihsingling brigade has since 1962 raised grain production by transforming surrounding hills and streams and the low-yield land. the brigade's grain output came to 10.5 tons per hectare last year. while paying close attention to grain production, the brigade grew cotton, rapeseed, medicinal herbs and other crops, planted trees, and raised pigs and fish. this helped consolidate the collective economy and increase the commune members' income. the brigade's experience was drawn on by many other brigades. the acreage planted to cotton, rapeseed and other crops was enlarged in the county last year and the output of fish raised in the reservoirs and ponds came to 3,950 tons.

to expand farm production at faster pace, the county has set up by self-reliance small-scale industry that meets the needs of agriculture. among the small factories are an iron smelting plant with an annual capacity of 2,100 tons, chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants, and lime and cement works serving irrigation projects. the small hydro-electric power stations supply 76 per cent of the communes with electricity. output of chemical fertilizer is estimated at 40,000 tons a year. this enables the county to apply 300 kilogrammes of chemical fertilizer per hectare or 150 kilogrammes more than before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to accumulate funds for the heavy industry, the county has set up light industry that calls for limited investment and gives quick returns. this includes wineries, tobacco factories and mattress workshops. the income from the light industry and side-occupations totalled 36 million yuan last year.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Archaeologists Leave for Ethnological Meeting in Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a three-member group including hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, left peking for tirana by air today.

they will attend albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians at the invitation of tirana university of albania.

the group was seen off by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists, including chen ping, niu chao-hsun and an chih-min.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, was present at the airport.

Chairman of Albanian Women's Union Condoles on Death of Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

vito kapo, chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union, sent a message on september 8 to the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the national women's federation of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we are shocked to learn of the death of comrade ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and honorary president of the national women's federation of the people's republic of china. as a loyal daughter of the great chinese people armed with the thought of chairman mao tsetung, comrade ho hsiang-ning devoted all her life to the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country and to the great cause of women's emancipation and the fight against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

the albanian women took comrade ho hsiang-ning as a friend and true comrade-in-arms of their country and are convinced that her example has encouraged and will encourage to chinese women at various stages of the revolution and will encourage all progressive woman in the world in their struggle against various kinds of oppression and discrimination.

on behalf of the albanian women, we extend the sincerest sympathy to the national women's federation of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, the chinese women and the bereaved family.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Peking Reception in Honor of Asian Correspondents Covering First Asian Table Tennis Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

peking press circles gave a reception here this evening in honour of the correspondents from asian countries and regions who are covering the first asian table tennis championships.

among the guests were correspondents from the arab republic of yemen, burma, cambodia, the democratic republic of viet nam, hongkong, iraq, japan, kuwait, lebanon, macao, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the philippines, the republic of south viet nam, singapore, sri lanka, syria and thailand.

other guests were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat, and press attaches of the embassies of some asian countries in peking.

present at the reception were leading members of peking press circles and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry tong kang, wang yi, tai cheng-yuan, wang chen, liao chu-chiang, wu kuo-ying, chang chang-hai, shih wei and tien chia-nung, and kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND CANADA

New Fruits of Sino-Canadian Friendship--Report on Chinese Pavilion at 1972 Canadian National Exhibition

(NCNA-English Toronto, Sept. 9, 1972)

the chinese pavilion received over two million visitors during its 20 days here at the 1972 canadian national exhibition which closed on september 4. it has contributed to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples, adding a new page to the annals of sino-canadian friendly relations.

the canadian national exhibition has been held annually for the last 94 years with many countries participating. china took part for the first time in the recent exhibition. prime minister and mrs. pierre trudeau, foreign secretary mitchell sharp, minister of industry, trade and commerce jean-luc pepin, minister of labor martin o'connell, and other senior officials of the federal and ontario governments have visited the chinese pavilion. mitchell sharp wrote in the visitors' book: "i had the great privilege of opening the canadian trade exhibition in peking. now i have the opportunity of inspecting the chinese exhibition here in toronto. i can think of nothing more valuable in promoting understanding between canada and china than these two excellent exhibitions."

the profound, traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples has developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the canadian people regarded china's participation in the canadian national exhibition as a very good opportunity to understand china. before the chinese pavilion was open, many canadian friends had telephoned or written their welcome and congratulations to the chinese exhibition group. after it was open, tens of thousands of people visited it every day. a taxi driver was quite pleased even though he had queued up for two hours. an old man in his seventies visited the pavilion six times. among the visitors were also american friends from detroit, boston, new york, philadelphia, washington, seattle, san francisco, los angeles and other cities. an american friend living in the western part of his country drove over 3,000 miles in four days with his family to visit the chinese pavilion. asked whether he was tired from the long journey, he said that it was worth-while just to see the achievements in new china's construction. a leading member of the canadian national exhibition said that with the participation of china, the number of visitors this year had broken all previous records.

the chinese pavilion was divided into four sections. the first displayed photos reflecting the friendship between

the chinese and canadian peoples, and the second agricultural products. the third section was devoted to products of light industry and the fourth those of heavy industry. a white-haired woman from the suburbs of toronto closely inspected the works of arts and crafts as well as other exhibits. she then told a member of the chinese staff that the fine exhibits demonstrated the great wisdom and creativeness of the chinese people. after seeing chinese-made machine tools, a canadian friend who had lived in china before liberation, said in chinese, "i lived in china for many years. i know what old china was -- poor and backward. in the short span of 20-odd years, china has now made such fine machines. the tempo of your construction is really astonishing exclamation"

in the chinese pavilion, one could often see visitors shaking hands firmly with the chinese staff, asking questions, and reluctant to leave. some of them invited chinese friends to their homes, while others wished to see them here again next year. many visitors asked for pamphlets on the exhibits and presented souvenirs to the chinese friends. the visitors' book registered many words full of warmth, expressing the writers' friendly feelings and good wishes to the chinese people.

as the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples is fast growing, the memory of norman bethune, the great internationalist fighter who had sown the seeds of friendship between the two peoples, is more deeply cherished than ever. photos showing doctor bethune's fighting life attracted many visitors every day. as a sign of their respect, many had their photographs taken in front of his portrait. one day, a secondary school teacher took a group of students to the exhibition, and told them in detail about the great life of doctor bethune and his wholehearted service to the people. he told them that it was up to them to work for the promotion and enhancement of friendship between the canadian and chinese peoples, a friendship the seeds of which were sown by doctor bethune.

some schoolmates and friends of doctor bethune during his youth have made special trips to the chinese pavilion. a comrade-in-arms of the late doctor in the anti-fascist struggle presented to the chinese staff two medals which he had kept for over thirty years, saying: the great internationalist fighter bethune has long been highly honoured in china. we are glad that our government has declared him a canadian of national historical significance. he is a great man, and this is an honour to us canadians too.

the chinese pavilion has closed, but the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples will last for ever.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Presents White-Lipped Deer to Sri Lanka Children

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 8, 1972)

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching, on behalf of the chinese children, presented two white-lipped deer to the sri lanka children at a ceremony held in the dehiwela zoo here yesterday. p.b.g. kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism, received this gift on behalf of the sri lanka children.

during her visit to china last june, madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, presented, on behalf of the sri lanka children, a baby elephant "mithura" to the chinese children. at that time, premier chou en-lai said that to express their thanks for the friendship, the chinese children will present to the children of sri lanka a pair of white-lipped deer. the two deer, which are named "friendship" and "happiness", were delivered to sri lanka recently.

in his speech at the ceremony minister kalugalla expressed, on behalf of the sri lanka people and children, hearty thanks to chairman mao and the chinese people and for the friendly feelings of the chinese children. a representative of the sri lanka children also spoke at the ceremony.

among the 300 people present on the occasion were karandawela, permanent secretary to the ministry of shipping and tourism, de alwis, /zoo director, and other responsible officials.

Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

p.b. karandawela, permanent secretary of the ministry of shipping and tourism of sri lanka, and m.j. baig, commercial manager of the sri lanka shipping corporation, arrived here by air tonight with their wives. they are members of the sri lanka shipping delegation which is making a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of communications.

the leader of the delegation is sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda (already in peking).

they were met at the airport by ma yao-chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, li pu-hsiao, liu hsiao-tao, han li-ping and chou chiu-yen.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Peking for Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang left here by air today to visit albania, romania and yugoslavia.

the group was seen off at the airport by cheng chih-ping and han kuang-yeh, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking; octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy here; and mihajlo hornjak, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy here.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Delegation of Egyptian Anaesthetists' Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a delegation of the anaesthetists' association of egypt headed by adly mahmad el shirbiny, secretary general of the association, arrived here today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles kao chin-o, fan kuang, hsieh jung, chao pi-lien, chou kuan-han and chin ching-chen.

also present were salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, and an embassy official.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Noted French Ophthalmologist Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

dr. pierre marie amalric, noted french ophthalmologist, arrived here by air today to visit china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

the guest was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the host organization and representatives of peking medical circles hsu shou-jen, chang hsiao-lou, li jung-teh and ho su-ching.

also present was cultural attache of the french embassy here mr. cornil.

CHINA AND GHANA

Pai Hsiang-kuo and Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with Ghana Government Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks here today with the ghana government trade and goodwill mission, with major kodjo barney agbo, member of the national redemption council and commissioner for industries of ghana, as its leader and joseph emmanuel appiah, roving ambassador of the office of the national redemption council, as its deputy leader.

taking part in the talks on the ghanaian side were members of the mission george harry arthur, josshua mawusi komla kpakpah, kweku abiw dougan and i.k. davies; and diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy in peking.

on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun and yen chia-hua.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ghanaian Government Trade and Goodwill Mission Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting ghanaian government trade and goodwill mission with commissioner kodjo barney agbo as leader and roving ambassador joseph emmanuel appiah as deputy leader.

diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy attended.

present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, ting hsueh-sung, ko hua, wang ming-chun, hsi yeh-sheng, tu yung-hsi, yen chia-hua, wang yueh-hsi, hsing jen-hsien and kao chien-chung.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and ghana prevailed at the banquet. pai hsiang-kuo and kodjo barney agbo spoke.

pai hsiang-kuo warmly praised the new achievements of the ghanaian government and people in defending national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and building the country. he said: "in international affairs, the ghanaian government pursues a policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment, supports the african people's struggle for national independence and against racial discrimination, and has made useful contributions to the cause of the african people's unity against imperialism."

he said: "the people of both china and ghana had the same experience of being subjected to the aggression and oppression by imperialism in the past. they support and sympathize with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. as a result of the joint efforts of china and ghana, our two countries resumed diplomatic relations last february, thus starting a new chapter in the relations between them."

"we believe," pai hsiang-kuo said, "that with the joint efforts of the governments and people of china and ghana, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries will develop daily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, i.e., mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence."

kodjo barney agbo said: "it is a matter of great satisfaction to me personally and to the members of my delegation that ghana and china have re-established their friendly relations and are laying down today a firm and lasting foundation for our future co-operation and development."

"we are equally anxious to maintain this friendly co-operation in equality for our mutual benefit," he said. he declared that the objective of the mission in coming to china "is to promote mutual understanding between our two peoples and to bring about closer relations between our two countries".

kodjo barney agbo said that the two peoples had gone through the same experience of being subjected to imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression. "we are all developing countries belonging to the third world," he said. "therefore it behoves us to close our ranks and help ourselves, in order not to fall prey to those who do not seek our welfare."

he thanked the chinese government and people for their warm reception. "the warmth of this reception is a reflection of the fund of goodwill that this country has for ghana," he said.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

chen tung, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iceland, presented his credentials to dr. kristjan eldjarn, president of iceland, yesterday, according to a report from reykjavik.

president eldjarn had a friendly conversation with ambassador chen tung after the presentation of credentials.

present on the occasion was einar agustsson, foreign minister of iceland.

the president then gave a reception in honour of the ambassador. present at the reception were einar agustsson, foreign minister, petur thorsteinsson, secretary general of the foreign ministry, and other high ranking officials and personages. all the diplomats of the chinese embassy were present at the reception.

on september 6, foreign minister einar agustsson received ambassador chen tung and had a friendly talk with him.

ambassador chen tung arrived in reykjavik on september 4.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Teheran, Sept. 9, 1972)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, received chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him this afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yoshimi Furui and Other Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto, leading members, and sadaji kanemitsu, secretary, of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, arrived here by air this afternoon on a visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin li-yun, chen kang, li meng-ching, ting min and chiang pei-chu.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative, and representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a delegation of the nepalese national sports council led by his highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the council, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was met at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, yeh cheng-chang, wang chih-fan, chi pao-shu, wei ming and chou cheng, as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen.

also present were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba; nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation to the first asian table tennis championships, and mrs. shumsher; and nepalese table tennis players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador and Wife Give Banquet in Warm Celebration of Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife gave a banquet at the korean embassy here this evening in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the d.p.r.k..

present were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee

and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

portraits of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung side by side in the hall, flanked by the national flags of china and korea. the national anthems of china and korea were played.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. ambassador hyun jun keuk and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet (their speeches released in full separately). their speeches drew outbursts of warm applause.

also present were:

leading members of departments of the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, yang chieh, li chen, li chiang, liu hsien-chuan, shen chien, feng hsuan, han tsung-cheng, hsu chin-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, yang li-kung, yen chun, wu yu-hsun, yao hsiao-cheng, chiao pei-hsin, yang teh-chung, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, shih hai-yun, yang chi, lu wei-chao and han hsu; chang chin-lin, a leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune; and

leading members of general departments, arms and services, of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the p.l.a. peking garrison wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, chung jen-fang, wang yao-nan, teng hai-ching, wu chung, wang tsu-mei, chai cheng-wen and chen chin-yuan.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

Speech by Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, at the banquet he gave here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea:

esteemed comrade premier chou en-lai,

esteemed comrades leading cadres of the chinese party and government,

esteemed your excellency minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak,

esteemed ambassadors, charge d'affaires and their wives, dear comrades and friends,

today the entire korean people are warmly celebrating the twentyfourth anniversary of the founding of their glorious fatherland -- the democratic people's republic of korea.

i would like to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your presence at this banquet given in honour of the occasion and for your warm congratulations to the national holiday of our people.

the democratic people's republic of korea was founded on september 9, 1948, with the whole-hearted support of all the korean people and inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-japanese armed struggle organized and led by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea marked a great event of epochal significance in the korean revolution.

the great leader of the korean people, comrade kim il sung, has taught us as follows:

"the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, as the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation to attain the freedom and independence of the fatherland, was a shining victory which our people, upholding the wise policies of the workers' party of korea and rallied closely around it, won in their elated struggle to build a rich and strong sovereign independent state, and a great event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people advancing towards the bright future of socialism and communism."

during the past twentyfour years the democratic people's republic of korea, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, our respected and beloved leader, has traversed the road of brilliant struggle and victory, upholding his great juche idea and its embodiment -- the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence.

the u.s. imperialists invaded our country in a desperate attempt to strangle our republic in its cradle. the korean people, rallied under the republic's flag, repelled the u.s. imperialist aggression and defended with honour the freedom and independence of their

fatherland. in the post-war years they followed closely the independent and creative revolutionary lines laid down by the leader and converted our country into a socialist industrial state with an independent national economy, invincible defence power and brilliant culture.

the entire party and all the people are now waging a vigorous struggle for the pre-scheduled fulfilment of the six-year plan mapped out at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, rallied firmly around comrade kim il sung, our great revolutionary leader. they strive energetically to reunify the country by themselves.

comrades and friends,

due to the u.s. imperialist occupation of south korea our country remains divided and the korean people have been suffering national division for more than a quarter of a century.

the government of our republic put forward more than once most fair and reasonable policies with a view to putting an end to the national split as early as possible and achieving independent and peaceful reunification.

recently our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung laid down three principles on national reunification to oppose the outside interference and promote great national unity by independent and peaceful means.

on the basis of these principles a north-south joint statement was issued on july 4, opening a breach for a north-south contact and national reunification. and on august 30 the first session of the full-dress talks between the red cross organizations of the north and south was successfully opened in pyongyang.

this is a splendid fruit of the epoch-making proposals put forward by our party and the government of our republic to save the nation and it signifies a great event in hastening the reunification of our country.

but even at this solemn moment when north-south contacts and talks are being realized the u.s. imperialists occupying a half of our land are clamouring that they "have no plan for further reduction of the u.s. troops in south korea," and that they "will proceed with their plan for modernizing the south korean army." recently they again committed provocative acts by handing destroyers and other vessels over to south korea.

not only that. the u.s. imperialists and their followers are now scheming to divide our country for ever, claiming that the u.s. troops occupying south korea under the usurped signboard of the u.n. are not foreign forces.

algeria and many other peace-loving countries have proposed to put the new item -- "establishment of favourable conditions for acceleration of the peaceful and independent reunification of korea" -- in the agenda of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly anticipation of positive measures for removing aggression and outside interference from korea. but the u.s. imperialists are trying to prevent this from being placed on the agenda of the session.

the u.s. imperialists should immediately stop their reckless interference in our country.

the above-mentioned problem must be discussed at the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and the u.s. imperialist aggression army occupying south korea must not be allowed to continue to usurp the u.n. flag. the activity of "u.n. commission on unification and rehabilitation of korea," a tool of the u.s. imperialists for their aggression, must be stopped and the u.s. imperialist aggression army must quit south korea unconditionally.

progressive people of the world support actively the north-south joint statement based on the three principles on national reunification put forward by our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung and the just proposal of algeria and other peace-loving countries and express their firm solidarity with the korean people.

allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express deep thanks to the government of the people's republic of china and its people and to all the friendly and peace-loving peoples of the world who always give active support to the korean people's just cause of national reunification.

the korean and chinese peoples are great peoples. they fought together and won victory in their struggle against the common enemy.

the korean people hold dear the militant friendship and solidarity firmly sealed between the peoples of korea and china in the struggle against the common enemy and are exerting every effort to strengthen and develop this friendship and solidarity.

today, under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, their great leader, and upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, the chinese people have achieved big successes in all domains of politics, economy, culture and military affairs, and their international prestige is rising ever higher.

the korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on the great successes they have made and wish them a new, greater success in their future work.

the korean people extend resolute support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the indo-chinese and other asian peoples and african and latin-american peoples to oppose u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, liberation, independence and peace and for the victory of the cause of democracy and socialism.

under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, the korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, continue to fight vigorously for peace, democracy and independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, closely united with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

in conclusion, i would like to propose a toast to the great, militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples, to the health and longevity of comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people,

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of chinese party and government leading cadres,

to the health of your excellency minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak,

to the health of ambassadors and charge d'affaires and their wives,

and to the health of comrades and friends here present.

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, at the banquet given here this evening by hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the korean national day:

respected comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,
comrades and friends,

it is twenty-four years since the founding of the glorious democratic people's republic of korea. we are most glad today to join our korean comrades in joyous celebration of this brilliant festival. first of all,

i wish to express, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our warmest festive congratulations to the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the fraternal korean people.

after waging protracted and arduous struggles, the heroic korean people defeated the japanese imperialist aggressors and founded the democratic people's republic of korea twenty-four years ago, thus ushering in a new era in korean history. since the founding of the country, the korean people have, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, overcome numerous difficulties and traversed a brilliant fighting course. during the great fatherland liberation war, the korean people defied the powerful enemy, fought heroic battles and, with the support and assistance of the people throughout the world, defeated the u.s. aggressors, who once thought themselves to be all-powerful, and safeguarded the freedom and independence of their fatherland. since the armistice, the industrious and courageous korean people have, with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the immense chollima momentum, built their fatherland into an ever more prosperous and strong socialist country in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in international affairs the korean people are steadily strengthening their militant unity with peoples of asia, africa and latin america, and the international prestige of the democratic people's republic of korea is daily rising. at present, the korean people are fighting bravely in high militant spirits for the fulfilment of the six-year plan for national economy ahead of schedule. the chinese people are overjoyed and inspired by the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal korean people and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories.

in celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, we are glad to see that new progress has been made in recent years in the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. on july 4 this year, north and south korea after high-level talks issued a joint statement which affirmed the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland laid down by premier kim il sung. not long ago, the red cross societies of the north and south held their first official talks in pyongyang. these facts give expression to the strong desire of the 40 million korean people against foreign interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are deeply convinced that, with the efforts of the entire korean people, the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea will certainly be crowned with victory.

comrades and friends,

at present, the struggles waged by peoples of the world to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty are vigorously forging ahead. the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers have constantly met with the rebuff and opposition of the people of various countries. the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia are fighting valiantly and advancing in triumph in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, dealing heavy blows to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder in international struggles, the asian, african and latin american peoples have scored one great victory after another in their struggle to uphold principle, promote justice and oppose hegemony. the development of the international situation shows that the days are gone when imperialism could do whatever it pleased, and that the ever-mounting revolutionary movements of the peoples have formed an irresistible historical trend.

china and korea are friendly neighbours relying on each other like the lips and the teeth and sharing common vital interests. the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and fighting shoulder to shoulder. in the past, in the struggle against foreign aggression, our two peoples fought courageously and shed blood together, and won great victories. today, in socialist construction and in the struggle against our common enemy, our two peoples are working in close cooperation, supporting and assisting each other and advancing together. the friendship and unity of our two peoples have been forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung personally; they have stood severe tests in history and are unbreakable. the chinese people highly cherish this friendship and unity and will make every effort to develop them constantly.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and korea,

to the health and long life of comrade premier kim il sung, great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk and madame hyun jun keuk,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present!

Presidium of Korean Supreme People's Assembly Sends Message of Condolences on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea sent a message on september 8 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning. the message reads:

having learned with deep sorrow of the death of madame ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we express deep condolences to you and to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for paris by special plane this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned liang feng, hsiao huang and others.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and others.

Truong Chinh Sends Message of Condolences Over Death of Ho Hsiang-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message on september 7 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences over the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning. the message reads:

we learned with deep sorrow of the death of madame ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee, and in my own name, i respectfully convey to you, and through you, to the fraternal chinese people, the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and the bereaved, our profound condolences.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

CPC Party Workers Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a party workers delegation of the communist party of china led by yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, left here for bucharest by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of other departments, including liu ke-ming and hsing chu-fang.

also present were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and his wife.

Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by victor bolojan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and first secretary of the bihor county party committee, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the group was seen off at the airport by kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including liu ke-ming and hsing chu-fang.

also present were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

Romanian Grand National Assembly President Sends Message of Condolences on Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

stefan voitec, president of the grand national assembly of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message on september 8 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of vice-chairman ho hsiang-ning. the message reads:

profoundly saddened on hearing about the passing away of the vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ho hsiang-ning, please accept our deepest condolences on behalf of the grand national assembly of the socialist republic of romania and on my own behalf.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Sweden for Norway

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 9, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for norway today after a friendly visit to sweden.

since its arrival here on august 29, the delegation had been accorded a friendly reception by the swedish government and people.

foreign minister krister wickman, industry minister rune johansson and commerce minister kjell-olof feldt had separately met minister li shui-ching and all members of the chinese delegation. interior minister eric holmqvist and governor hjalmar mehr of stockholm province had respectively entertained the chinese guests at dinner.

during its stay, the chinese delegation made a tour of the country and attended the opening ceremony yesterday of the stockholm international fair.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming gave a reception on the evening of september 7 for the visit of the chinese government delegation and also for the opening of the stockholm international fair. more than 600 swedish guests were present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Documentary Films Presented to Switzerland, Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in switzerland, presented a documentary film to the political department of the swiss confederation on september 4, according to a report from berne.

theodore portier, deputy chief of the press and information service of the federal political department, expressed thanks as he accepted the film.

the film was produced by the chinese journalists' delegation during its visit to the country at the beginning of this year.

earlier, on august 22, wang ching-yu, third secretary of the chinese embassy in austria presented to otto sternberg, acting chief of the press service of the federal chancellor's office of austria a film entitled "the chinese journalists' delegation visits austria".

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Presidents of American Economic Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

a delegation of the presidents of the american economic association arrived here by plane tonight on a friendship visit to china. the delegation is headed by john kenneth galbraith, president of the american economic association and professor of economics at harvard university.

on the delegation are james tobin, professor of economics at yale university, and wassily leontief, professor of economics at harvard university.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and li chun, li chia-kuan, chen tai-sun, hu tai-kuang and wang shao-fei, leading members of the institute of economics of the chinese academy of sciences and departments concerned of peking university.

American Cardiologist and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1972)

american cardiologist dr. grey dimond and mrs. dimond wound up their visit to china and left here for kwangchow by air today on their way home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles hsu shou-jen, wu ying-kai and ma hsu, as well as dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem) and su fei.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 22, 1972 No. 5221

****
* NATIONAL *
****

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Energetically Train Committee Members Not Detached From Productive Labor

- The Party committee of Huant'ai hsien gives full play to the role of undetached-from-production members in the collective leadership of the hsien Party committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, September 10, 1972) The Party committee of Huant'ai hsien, Shantung Province, energetically trains Party committee members without taking them off their production duties and gives full play to their role in the collective leadership of the hsien Party committee.

Of the members of the Huant'ai hsien Party committee, workers and peasants not taken away from production duties account for one-third. Having regard for their relatively large store of practical experience and their relatively slim chances for systematic theoretical studies, the hsien Party committee over the past year held a study class and reading sessions for six terms. They were organized to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise practical experience to the high plane of theory and thus cut the degree of blindness in work performance.

Houchuang brigade where in-production Party committee member Miao Yung-shou belonged was an advanced unit of the whole hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture. But there was 30 mow of low-lying field which had not been transformed, and average grain output of the whole brigade was very low as a result. Miao Yung-shou wanted to transform the low-lying area but could not think of a way. Later, he left the matter to the masses for discussion. A solution was soon found. After one winter of hard fighting in 1970, this

patch of low-lying field was transformed into a high-yield and steady-yield field. Per-mow grain output increased around 200 percent.

At the study class, Miao Yung-shou repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the great role of the masses in history in the light of this case, and realized deeply that whether relying on the masses or not was not simply a problem of work method but reflected the struggle between two conceptions of history and the struggle between two lines. Therefore, he more consciously followed the mass line. He consulted with the masses on all matters. Mass enthusiasm was roused to the full. A continuous development of revolution and production was achieved in the whole brigade. This year, from the brigade's 3,500 mow of wheat, an average per-mow yield of 510-odd catties was achieved, surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in a single season.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Combine production and work," the Party committee of Huant'ai hsien has adopted such measures as calling fewer and shorter meetings, cutting down extra duties, etc. Relatively ample time is provided for the undetached-from-production Party committee members to do both productive labor and their official work well.

After undetached-from-production committee member Chang Yü-ho was elected to the leading squad of the hsien Party committee, he not only did his official work with flying colors but also never let go of any chance for productive labor. In the past year, he did over 250 days of labor. He was hailed by the masses a good leader in "three non-separation."

Because of their being not divorced from labor and not divorced from the masses and being able to report mass opinions in time, undetached-from-production committee members play a stimulating role in the hsien Party committee's work. For many years, grain output in this hsien was marked by a high yield in the wheat season and a low yield in autumn. At the lower levels, several undetached-from-production Party committee members learned that many people called for changing this situation. They suggested to the hsien Party committee to pay a visit to Huang hsien where the yield of autumn crops was relatively high.

The Party committee acted on their suggestion. Taking huang hsien as a basis of comparison, it seriously looked for differences, and formulated such measures as changing the farming system, wheat cutting followed by rush turning over of the stubble, etc. After popularization of these measures in the whole hsien, autumn crops this year grew better than in any previous year. A foundation was laid for winning a bumper harvest from autumn crops.

The undetached-from-production members of the Party committee of this hsien consciously regard the units in which they are placed as work bases of the hsien Party committee. Physically placed in these units but mentally occupied with the whole hsien, they give the hsien Party committee regular reports on the units concerned. On their own initiative, they bring problems from the higher levels to their relevant units with a view to finding solutions and gaining experience.

Undetached-from-production Party committee member Wang Li-chih found that due to lack of firmness in implementing the afforestation policy, the tree-planting and forest-building enthusiasm of the collective and the commune members was dampened. After submitting a relevant report to the hsien Party committee, he organized the cadres and masses of the brigade to seriously study the Party's relevant policy in the light of these problems and correctly handled the contradiction between tree-planting by the collective and by individual commune members. Trees were planted by the brigade's riverside, ditches and roadsides and on empty spaces found in commune members' courtyards or outside their living quarters. The hsien Party committee summed up their experience in time and, by such means as on-the-spot meetings, broadcast meetings, etc., gave a boost to the firm implementation of the afforestation policy throughout the hsien.

The detached-from-production and undetached-from-production members of the Party committee of Huant'ai hsien show mutual respect and mutual support for each other, draw on each other's strengths and seek mutual improvement. When down at the countryside to stay at a fixed point or make a work inspection, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee and members of its standing committee regularly call on those undetached-from-production Party committee members to find out their ideological state and state of work and study and listen to their opinions on the hsien Party committee's work and to convey to them instructions from the higher-ups and brief them on the current situation of revolution and production throughout the hsien. The hsien Party committee also sends them relevant study documents in time. Thus, detached-from-production and undetached-from-production committee members communicate and closely cooperate with each other and work in harmony. Before taking a decision on a major problem, the hsien Party committee makes a point of soliciting the opinions and suggestions of undetached-from-production committee members.

In the spring of this year, at a hsien Party committee meeting, undetached-from-production committee members mentioned the luxuriant growth of wheat in the whole hsien which would mean heavy pressure of harvesting and threshing and summer planting. Early preparations for these tasks were suggested. The hsien Party committee considered it a point well raised and in time. Immediate arrangements were made for the industrial department to manufacture over 200 sets of wheat-threshing machines. The hsien-wide wheat-threshing task was completed ten days earlier than in previous years. Timely summer planting was insured, without missing the farming season.

* * *

RURAL EDUCATION

Insist on Running School Industriously and Thriftily To Lighten the Burden on the Production Teams

- An investigation into nine schools in three brigades of Szushui commune by the revolutionary committee of Kaochou hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

Recently, we made an investigation in three brigades of Szushui commune to find ways to lighten the economic burden of the educational enterprise on the countryside. The three brigades had nine schools with a total of 2,303 pupils placed in 56 classes and 89 teachers, among them 55 teachers of people-run schools.

To reduce the burden on the production teams, these nine schools seriously carry out the guideline for running school industriously and thriftily and develop the spirit of self-reliance and adopt concrete measures for this purpose. Potentialities are tapped to the full and expenses cut down to a minimum with every source of income tapped. Prominent achievements are scored.

Ch'entung Primary School, which did relatively well in this regard, defrayed all the operating expenses and paid the wages of teachers of people-run schools last year out of the income from tuition fees, State subsidies, and receipts of a small farm. Allowances in grain for people-run school teachers came from the produce of the small farm. Four other schools last year demanded only ¥319 and 2,690 catties of grain from production teams, averaging for each student 24 cents and 2 catties of rice from the collective. The remaining four drew on production teams for a relatively large supply of grain and funds, every student averaging ¥2.67 and 5 catties and one ounce of grain for each student from the collective. The burden was lighter compared with that of the preceding year.

Their experience boils down to the following:

(1) Handle Properly School-Run Small Farms

Of these nine schools, six operate small farms with arable areas generally ranging from 3 to 5 mow. School-run small farms mainly provide bases for teaching, scientific research and productive labor, so that the teaching task can be better fulfilled. Meanwhile, a number of farm products are turned out to add to the school's income and lighten the burden on the production teams. Last year, income from the small farms of these six schools helped cover 23 percent of the wages of the teachers of people-run schools and 80 percent of payment in grain for their labor. Many schools plant in their surrounding areas trees to beautify the surroundings. This helps give students better health and adds to the school's income. The

problem of materials required for fundamental school construction is solved. Ch'entung Primary School insists on planting trees on its four sides. In several years it has achieved self-sufficiency in timber.

(2) Seriously Uphold the Principle of Running School Industriously and Thriftily

All those production teams that follow the principle of running school industriously and thriftily have their burden lightened, and those which do not follow the principle have a heavier burden to carry. A sharp contrast was found between Yut'ien Primary School and Tahan Primary School of Tahan brigade. Yut'ien Primary School had 278 students and 12 teachers, 8 of them teachers of people-run schools. Tahan Primary School had 381 students and 16 teachers, 9 of them civilian-run school teachers. As far as conditions were concerned Tahan was more favorably placed than Yut'ien. But Yut'ien Primary School found every means to run the school properly and tried in every way to cut down expenses. Members of the school made teaching appliances with their own hands. For minor repairs on the school premises and on tables and seats, they turned to none. They urged the teachers to save every drop of petroleum and every chalk stub. Last year, the operating expenses defrayed by this school accounted for 28 percent of the income from tuition fees. The remaining part of the income was used to cover school expenses in other fields. This, coupled with state subsidies and receipts from small farms enabled them to achieve self-sufficiency basically. Tahan Primary School on the other hand offered a sharp contrast. It had no system for its outlays and took no principle of economy into account. Its annual operational outgoings made up 72 percent of the income from tuition. Last year, the school drew on production teams for ¥633. This added to the latter's burden.

(3) Arrange Teaching Classes and Deploy Teachers in a Rational Way

Since last year, these nine schools have adopted such measures as arranging the distribution of classes, filling classes to the full, rational deployment of teachers, etc. With the fulfillment of teaching assignments taken a prerequisite, teaching forces were rationally deployed to lighten the burden on production teams. Tat'ang Primary School of T'anghua brigade had only 172 students last year but with 6 classes and 9 teachers installed, each class averaging less than 29 persons. Though they built desks with their own hands and tried to economize in every way, they had to turn to production teams for a sum of ¥668. Later, with the help of the Party branch of the brigade, a higher class with too small an attendance was transferred to T'anghua Primary School and two classes of the same grade were merged into one. Meanwhile, the teaching force was reduced accordingly. This year, this school had 142 students divided into four classes with only five teachers employed. Remuneration for four people-run school teachers was saved. Thus, the school could achieve complete self-sufficiency and have enough to spare. T'anghua Primary School which had a class added to it took on no additional teachers but on the contrary had two less compared with the second term of last year, due to the proper arrangement of classes and deployment of teachers.

(4) A Rational Solution of People-Run School Teachers' Remuneration

A rational solution of remuneration for people-run school teachers represents an important problem in thoroughly upholding the principle of distribution according to labor, guaranteeing teachers satisfaction with their jobs and fulfilling teaching assignments. Too low a remuneration will dampen the work enthusiasm of people-run school teachers, and too high a remuneration will inevitably add to the economic burden on the production teams. In the light of the nine schools investigated by us, a remuneration for a people-run school teacher generally equivalent to that for a brigade cadre is reasonable.

In the course of investigation, we noticed a delightful phenomenon with many people-run school teachers taking an energetic part in collective productive labor. This is an important way to maintain the true features of laboring people, cementing the ties with the masses and achieving proper self-ideological revolutionization. Meanwhile, teachers participating in labor can help contribute to their own remuneration and lighten the burden on the production teams.

* * *

Out of This "Straw-Covered Chicken Coop" of Ours Fly "Golden Phoenixes"

- A report on the "May 7" Middle School of Lot'okou commune which fights amidst hardship and is run industriously and thriftily

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

True to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, Lot'okou commune of Fengning hsien, Hopei Province, set up in 1965 an Anti-Japanese Academy-type agricultural middle school class in three ramshackle native structures on a piece of wasteland--a class that "combined study with production." Now it has developed into a "May 7" middle school with three junior middle classes and two senior middle classes with 200 students and 19 teachers and workers. This village middle school has achieved self-sufficiency in funds. Students do not have to pay for their tuition. It is warmly hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

When the school was first started, there was a two-line struggle as to whether it should be run as a "foreign-type school" or an "Anti-Japanese Academy-type" village school. Some people said sneeringly, "Mixing reading with farm labor is too rustic to be like a school." The class enemy said in an attack, "Could a school be properly run by erecting just three native structures with their four sides exposed to the wind? Can a golden phoenix fly out of a straw-covered chicken coop?"

In the face of these sneering and abusive remarks, the Party committee of the commune led the teachers and students of the school to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's various teachings, including "Without a firm and correct political orientation, we cannot promote a work style of fighting amidst hardship. Without a work style of hard struggle, we cannot follow a firm and correct political orientation." Its resolution was to build a school on the deserted wasteland through self-reliance. The secretary of the Party committee of the commune personally led the teachers and students in putting up three native structures. They brought together stones for native "platforms" and desks and seats. On the grasslands of Pashang, a village-oriented middle school was launched to a vigorous start.

Last year, a senior middle school class was set up. A shortage of school housing was felt. The teachers acted as "big" workers and the students as "small" workers, as labor-lesson and after-hours time was put to use in expanding and rebuilding school premises at only a cost of ¥0.39. In seven years, a total of 70 school rooms were built and 110 sets of native desks and seats made through self-reliance. A saving in operational funds was effected. The burden on the state and on the commune members was lightened.

To allow integration of students' study with labor practice and further lighten the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants from their children's schooling, the Party committee of the commune also helped the

school to set up a farm, a stock-raising yard and a veterinary station. The farm now covers an area of 164 mow. Last year, an output of 2,360,000-odd catties of grain and oil-bearing seeds was achieved along with 40,000 catties of vegetables. It had enough of these supplies for self-consumption and to spare. The stock-raising yard now has 47 head of cattle, 88 sheep and 15 pigs. In the 7-year school-running period, a total income of over ¥65,500 was obtained through working industriously and running the school economically. In 1971 alone, income reached ¥20,000. Self-sufficiency was achieved in students' book expenses, educational appliance expenses, civilian-run school teachers' and workers' welfare funds and the school's operational funds and school-teating expenses. Semi-self-sufficiency was achieved in the payment of wages for people-run school teachers and workers. By selling grain alone, the students could have enough to feed themselves without sending a cent.

With conditions improved, members of the commune Party committee again paid attention to overcoming the idea that "it is harmless to waste a little as we are in a big family and a big enterprise," an idea that developed among a small number of people. Once, a comrade threw away a worn whip and spent money on a new one which worked with a resounding crack. The cracking sound of the whip gave the members of the revolutionary committee a jolt. They realized that throwing away the old whip was a small thing but involved was the important matter of whether a dogged practice could be made of running the school industriously and thriftily. Thereafter, starting with little things and every little bit thrown away--an old whip, a grain of rice and an iron nail--they gave teachers and students constant line education. The spirit of fighting amidst hardship was made to prevail as the style of the whole school. When a whip of the shepherd snapped, old shoe strings were made into a substitute. When a chain rope for plowing was not available, several tens of worn rope ends were put together as a substitute.

This school pays attention to over-all firm implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and the correct handling of the relations between the operation of school industriously and thriftily and proper study of socialist cultural lessons. Through labor practice in running school industriously and thriftily, the students not only cultivate such fine qualities as living a hard and simple life, and showing a fervent love for labor but also attained the aim of combining theory with practice and breaking away from the previous situation of "learning farming from the blackboard and learning shepherding from the book." According to higher-level stipulations, seven weeks every school year were designated for concentrated labor (i.e., time for assiduous work and economical operation of school) and no less than 33 weeks for cultural lessons. The Party committee of the commune helped the school to formulate teaching plans and carry out firmly the "May 7 Directive" in an effort to take up proper socialist cultural lessons. In the midst of assiduous-work-and-economical-operation-of-school labor, the students led by the old teachers, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, combined labor with study. They not only added to their book knowledge but also broadened their vision. The teachers cultivated three kinds of fields (i.e., experimental fields, seed fields and bumper-harvest fields) and acquired from the old peasants agricultural skills and

conducted scientific experiments. Thus they not only transformed their thinking but also acquired knowledge not available in books. In 1971, the teachers and students cultivated experimental fields under over ten different crops, broad beans among them showing a per-mow yield 26 percent higher than local output, and potatoes nearly 100 percent higher. Several kinds of animal plagues prevalent in the area of Pashang posed a great threat to the development of animal breeding. With the help of the teachers, the students applied acquired theoretical knowledge as a guide to practice. Very quickly, they lay hold of the proper law governing animal diseases. In the relevant commune, these prevalent plagues were brought under effective control. A stimulation was given to the development of animal breeding.

This new-type village-oriented middle school close to the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants combining assiduous work with economical school-running asked for no miscellaneous fees from students. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Without spending a cent, we can attend middle school. This kind of a school is really run for us poor and lower-middle peasants!" Poor peasant commune member Kao Huai's was a family of nine, with one male laborer. After the "May 7" middle school was set up, two of his four school-going children studied in the middle school. Last year, his elder daughter, a 2nd year junior middle school student, availed herself of festive days and holidays to return to the team to do productive labor. She earned over 500 workpoints. Her own annual food needs were solved. From 1969, this commune had over 70 primary school graduates every year admitted to the junior middle school after a proper examination.

In seven years, this school has turned out over 170 junior middle school graduates. Except for those pursuing higher studies or joining the army, 60-odd graduates now act as commune and brigade cadres, barefoot doctors, veterinaries, anti-plague workers, teachers, tractor operators, and so on. Since participation in rural socialist revolution and construction, they have developed the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship to become backbone elements and pace-setters. After tempering in the rural three major revolutions, six have at present joined the Chinese Communist Party and 32 the Communist Youth League. The poor and lower-middle peasants say contentedly, "Out of a 'straw-covered chicken coop' of ours 'gold phoenixes' have also flown out!"

- By the Reporting Group of Fengning Hsien Revolutionary Committee and the Reporting Group of Ch'engte Ch'ü Revolutionary Committee

* * *

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

With the Line As the Key Link, Make a Success of Enterprise Management

- Investigation report showing how No. 3 coal extracting section of Linhsi colliery at K'ailuan changes irrational regulations and systems

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

The No. 3 coal extracting section of Linhsi colliery at K'ailuan is a unit which carries out production down in the pits. It shoulders the task of extracting 660,000 tons of crude coal a year. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, it acted on Chairman Mao's teaching, "Change the irrational regulations and systems." Since February this year, with the line struggle as the key link, it has boldly aroused the masses to criticize relentlessly the "theory that regulations and systems are useless" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and has gradually set up and improved some systems governing production management, including the system governing technical operations and specifications, system governing maintenance and overhaul of equipment, system governing examination of quality, system governing safety in production, system governing change of shifts on the spot, and system governing business accounting, with the system governing posts and responsibilities of various branches of work as the central link. This helps the broad masses of workers and staff members build up their revolutionary sense of responsibility and their sense of organization and discipline, strengthens on-the-spot management of production and pushes forward development of production.

From March to July this year, the whole extracting section produced an extra 17,160 tons of crude coal, topping the plan by 6.08 percent; the yield of each man-day was 5.81 tons, surpassing the plan by 11.74 percent; consumption of timber used in extracting 1,000 tons of coal dropped to 0.28 cubic meters, being 77.6 percent lower than the target specified in the plan; loss of iron pillars and beams was practically put to an end; the ash content in the crude coal was reduced by 2.41 percent as against the plan; cost of production of crude coal dropped drastically.

Tightly Grasp Line Education, Unify Thinking of the Leading Group

This coal extracting section formerly had also set up various systems governing management of production with the system governing posts and responsibilities of various branches of work as the central link. As a result of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of these systems became instruments for "supervising, controlling, fettering and pushing" the masses of the workers and staff members criticized the revisionist line of running an enterprise and liberated the productive forces. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type

came again from the "Left" to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and advocated that "regulations and systems were useless," so that the production sites were left in a mess at one time. The old workers called on the leaders of the extracting section and said: "It won't do to run a socialist enterprise without setting some regulations and systems." The broad masses of workers demanded that regulations and systems be set and perfected by way of improvement.

The change of irrational regulations and systems is a deep-going line struggle and ideological revolution. Once this work started, two different ideas showed themselves within the leading group of the coal extracting section. The overwhelming majority of the comraddes held that change of irrational regulations and systems should start immediately because Chairman Mao had issued such a call long ago, the higher-level Party committee had given clear instructions and the masses had put forward their urgent demand in this concern. But a few comrades feared that they would commit the revisionist mistake of "supervising, controlling and suppressing" the workers againif they set and improved the regulations and systems, so that they suggested "making changes only after the higher level had issued an order and other units had blazed a trail. Some cadres still regarded the change of regulations and systems as a means of "suppressing" the workers.

In view of these wrong ideas, the Party branch of this coal extracting section first took a firm hold of the line education for the leading group, making the leaders understand that setting and improving regulations and systems suitable to the foundation of the socialist economy was qualitatively different from the revisionist "supervision, control and suppression," so that the key to whether or not one committed the mistake of revisionist "supervision, control and suppression" did not lie in whether he grasped the administrative systems or not but lay with what line he carried out, that the socialist regulations and systems in no way aimed at "controlling" the workers, but that on the contrary, under the command of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they aimed at arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers. With their thinking raised to a higher level, they laid the foundation for correctly leading the masses to do this work well.

Boldly Arouse the Masses, Set and Improve the Regulations and Systems

How should the regulations and systems be changed? They have learned this from practice: They must consciously arm themselves with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought if they want to do this work well.

At the beginning, the leading group took a tortuous path because it did not have a strong viewpoint of relying on the masses. At the time, some leading cadres held that the central task at present was to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, that they were assigned heavy tasks and had much work to do, that moreover, "we are cadres promoted from among workers. We know every spot down in the pit. We can work quite all right even if we are blind-folded. In drawing systems, we don't have to arouse the masses to the full." They relied on a few people to put forth opinions and,

with reference to the old system, very quickly drew a system governing posts and responsibilities regarding coal extraction, mechanical and electric service, relocation of ducts, blasting, and transportation of material, printed pamphlets of this system and distributed them to the workers for execution.

At first, they were well assured that this was practicable, but facts turned out to be completely contrary to their expectations. For instance, they laid down a system requiring coal extractors to sign for that part of work examined and accepted. As a result, this system was carried out for only a few days and was neglected. Where was the crux? They organized a "three-in-one" investigation group, which labored together with the miners in the pit, called informal meetings and solicited opinions from the miners. The old miners said: "You don't act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. You don't discuss things with us miners. You are making a cart behind closed doors. You put forward opinions which you thought were unmistakable. You draw a big number of systems which we cannot remember completely. Some of these systems are not bad, but you drew them without arousing the masses to discuss them and without arousing the enthusiasm of the masses. How can they be carried out well?"

The old miners' words hit the nail on the head, teaching the leading cadres of the extracting section an impressive lesson. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching "The mass movement is necessary in all work," they boldly aroused the masses to formulate various regulations and systems: First, they aroused the masses of the workers to discuss and draw up the regulations and systems and then the "three-in-one" group of the extracting section made a comprehensive analysis, summed up the opinions and wrote them down on paper and again handed these opinions to the masses of workers for discussion. After discussion had been held twice at the higher level and twice at the lower level, they eventually drew up various administrative systems which proved to be comparatively practical. The workers said happily: "These systems are simple and pithy, easy to remember and understand, and can be carried out easily."

They also mobilized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," to criticize the metaphysical viewpoint of "confirming everything" or "negating everything" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to establish the materialist-dialectical viewpoint of making a concrete analysis of a concrete situation. The cadres and the masses conscientiously discuss and study the established regulations and systems. They had the courage not only to negate the wrong part but also to confirm the correct part, and made efforts to break down wrong things reasonably and to establish good things correctly. The things which had formerly been destroyed by mistake were promptly restored after mass discussion. For instance, the former system governing specifications and quality had been totally smashed. After a concrete analysis, the broad masses of workers and staff members held that this system was wrong in deducting payment or imposing a fine for quality below the standard, and this should be amended; but perseveringly upholding the specifications and quality of extraction of coal in a work surface was advantageous to safety and

production, and this should be confirmed. After this concrete anslysis, a "five-examining" system was set up requiring self-examination by the workers themselves, mutual-examination among various groups, examination by the quality examiners, examination by mass management group and the squad leader, and examination by the group which hands over or takes over the shift.

They also studied Chairman Mao's viewpoint that correct knowledge comes from practice, and criticized the "theory that knowledge can be gained at a single stroke" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They came to understand that after the regulations and systems had been established, they still had to be examined and improved continuously in the course of practice. For instance, the system of "three insurances" regarding iron pins was formed in this way. In view of the fact that iron pins had been lost by comparatively big numbers, the cadres of the extracting section at first thought of asking the workers to take down the iron pins after finishing their job and put them in the storeroom, so workers of the next shift might take them to the worksite. Not long after this rule was laid down, the workers were very critical about it. The next time, they adopted the practice of linking two pins on the pillar with a short piece of wire. In this way, fewer pins were lost, but sometimes both pins were lost at the same time. The third time, they charged someone specially to check the number of pins so as to strengthen "special supervision." Yet the enthusiasm of the workers could not be aroused and the phenomenon of loss of pins could not be totally eliminated. Eventually, in the course of changing the regulations and systems, the masses were fully mobilized to sum up the experience of the three previous occasions, to pool their wisdom, and to formulate a comparatively good administrative system for checking the number of pins. The loss of pins was practically put to an end.

Take A Firm Hold of Implementation, Persistent Efforts Bring Practical Results

In the past few years, the No. 3 coal extracting section carried out many times the work of setting and improving regulations and systems. But the work was given up half-way and could not be carried on. This time, they conscientiously studied the Party's basic line for the socialist period charted by Chairman Mao, summed up experience and lessons, and understood deeply: The protractedness and complexity of class struggle and line struggle decides that various kinds of hindrances and interference will still occur in the course of implementing the rational regulations and systems which have been set up. Therefore, after the various systems for management of production have been set and improved, it is still necessary to grasp tightly the enforcement of these systems. For this reason, they emphatically grasped the following several tasks.

They constantly carried out education in ideology and political line, tightly grasped ideological struggle in the course of carrying out the systems, and prevented the new systems from being interfered with by the habits and influence of old ideas of various shapes and colors. Some young workers thought that coal production and work in the coal pits was rough

work which did not require specifications and quality of a high standard, so that they did not carry out conscientiously the system governing examination of quality.

In view of this state of affairs, the leadership of the extracting section organized them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings of improving quality, to put on the table facts of incidents caused by poor specifications and quality and by interruption in the coal yield, making these young workers raise their thinking and understanding and adhere consciously to the specifications and quality in the course of production.

They sharpened vigilance and hit at the sabotage activities carried out by the handful of class enemies. Implementation of the various systems governing management of production with the system governing posts and responsibilities as the center is an acute class struggle. Some class enemies fomented anarchical ideas and obstructed the execution of regulations and systems, others deliberately caused accidents and carried out sabotage and disturbance. A certain counter-revolutionary refused to carry out the system governing the posts and responsibilities of coal extractors and deliberately put the pillar on soft coal. Upon discovering this, the leadership of the coal extracting section promptly mobilized the masses to uncover and criticize this counter-revolutionary, thereby hitting at the class enemies, educating the masses and promoting implementation of various regulations and systems.

They combined "special management" with "management by the masses," providing reliable organizational guarantee for implementation of the systems. With regard to "special management," the Party's policy was carried out conscientiously to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and technicians, so as to bring them into play.

With regard to "management by the masses," the three forms, namely, "three-in-one" group in the extracting section, "mass management group" in an extracting shift, and "five members" in a group, were adopted to raise the workers' enthusiasm in participating in enterprise management. The "three-in-one" group relied on the masses to examine the 63 sets of mechanical and electrical equipment and 171 technical items. Many problems were discovered and reflected to the extracting section leadership, which promptly adopted appropriate measures, quickly raising the rate of equipment in good condition to 92 percent.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

Labor and Sanitary Conditions Improve Continuously in Factories and Mines in Loyang Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

(NCNA Chengchou, September 9, 1972) The CCP committee of Loyang municipality, Honan Province, and the Party committees of various factories and mines in this municipality conscientiously grasp the work of preventing dust and poison and preventing and curing occupational diseases and make efforts to improve continuously the working and sanitary conditions, thereby promoting the development of revolution and production.

The Party committees of various factories and mines in the municipality put the work of preventing dust and poison and preventing and curing occupational diseases on their agenda and tightly grasp the implementation of the measures effecting this work. The Loyang municipal Party committee and revolutionary committee make special dispositions and carry out examination of this work and promptly sum up and exchange advanced experience to promote development of this work. At present, over 90 percent of the more than 80 factories under the municipal authorities have already made remarkable achievement in prevention of dust and poison and in prevention and cure of occupational diseases.

In the course of carrying out the work of preventing dust and poison and preventing and curing occupational diseases, the leading members of Loyang municipal Party committee and the Party committees of various factories and mines go deep into the first line of production to make investigation and study and aroused the masses to carry out technical innovation in a big way, to improve the technological procedures and to change the environments of labor.

In the metal structural parts workshop of Loyang Mining Machine Works, removal of rust required comparatively high intensity of labor and dust was comparatively plenty. This was disadvantageous to the workers' physical health. The leading comrades of the Party committee of this works went deep into this workshop and got together with the workers and technicians to study measures for preventing dust and to innovate dust elimination equipment. After repeated experiment, they succeeded in developing a new technological procedure of removing rust by isolation and remote control, thereby eliminating the danger caused by dust, raising the efficiency of labor and improving the quality of products.

Loyang Municipal Non-Ferrous Metal Metallurgical Plant is a small factory which collects cinders, slag and powder from other units for use as raw material and produces such non-ferrous metals as copper, lead and aluminum. In the past, in the course of refining copper, a large quantity of zinc oxide was released in gas form, which endangered the physical health of the workers and the neighborhood. The Party committee of this plant aroused the masses to display the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and succeeded in

trial-making a set of equipment suitable for use by a small plant in recovering zinc oxide, thereby basically keeping the gaseous zinc oxide under control and recovering more than 100 tons of zinc oxide for the state each year.

Loyang municipal Party committee and the Party committees of various factories and mines pay very close attention to bringing the broad masses of medical workers into play in the work of preventing dust and poison and preventing and curing occupational diseases. At present, in Loyang municipality, there is an organization specially responsible for preventing and curing occupational diseases, many factories and mines have hospitals for their workers and staff members and have their workshops manned with doctors, forming a network of preventing and curing occupational diseases and other common and recurrent diseases and improving the medical and health conditions. Many of the medical workers of the workers' and staff members' hospital under Loyang "East Is Red" Tractor Plant perseveringly go deep into the workshops and the workers' groups and squads to propagate the directive "Put the stress on prevention" and the knowledge of preventing occupational diseases and to investigate conditions. They put forward to the leaders of the workshops and the plant some rational suggestions on the improvement of labor conditions, scoring positive results in protecting the workers' health.

* * *

ACCIDENTS

Strengthen Leadership Over Safe Use of Electricity in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1972)

During the great cultural revolution, a tremendous development was made in rural power supply in Kaoch'un, Kiangsu. Take the power supply in 1966 as the base. By the end of 1971, power supply increased by 31 times. Twenty-two of the 23 communes in this hsien now have power supply.

In the course of development of rural power supply, the tendency of letting everything has its own way occurred at one time in this hsien. At that time, anarchical ideas spread unchecked and there were many illegal deeds resulting in many cases of injury and death caused by electric shock. For this reason, how to develop administrative work became a very important problem.

In the past few years, we have resolutely struggled against the anarchical deeds in rural use of power and strengthened the Party's leadership over this struggle. Under the unified leadership of the hsien committee, a hsien leading group responsible for supervising use of electricity has been set up and a deputy secretary of the hsien committee personally grasps the work regarding planned and safe use of electricity. The drawing up of the plan of development in rural use of electricity is brought up for study twice a year, i.e., before summer harvesting and sowing and before autumn harvesting and sowing. In the course of handing down this plan to the lower levels, electrical appliances are also distributed to the communes and brigades. The material and equipment thus distributed cannot be used for any other purpose. The hsien-operated power plant has the duty of inspecting conscientiously the power-transmission lines laid by the communes and brigades and may as a rule refuse to supply power where the line is not up to the standard and the equipment has not been approved.

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive about "overall planning and proper arrangement," we carry out propaganda and organizational work conscientiously among the masses. Practice shows that the broad masses of commune and brigade cadres and commune members can cooperate with the electric department in doing a good job of running and supervising power supply. For instance, Hoch'eng brigade of Shuangt'a commune applied for simultaneous supply of electricity for lighting and for productive use. At that time, its demand could not be met completely because power supply was limited and equipment and material were short in the whole hsien. We carried out study together with the commune and brigade cadres and the masses. Their consensus was that productive use should come before lighting and the everyday life of the masses would improve on the basis of development of production. They agreed to concentrate forces first on laying lines for transmitting power to threshers and to deal with the supply of power for lighting later.

After the countryside had power supply, we educated the masses in the safe use of electricity and trained rural electricians. In May this year, we organized a big-scale inspection of safe use of electricity, in which the hsien administrative, judicial and electric departments and the communes' relevant department took part. Many communes and brigades organized groups for supervising power supply, drew up regulations regarding use of electricity for public observance, and strictly prohibited any illegal deeds of unauthorized connection of electric lines. Once an accident of electric shock took place, prompt action was taken to analyze the cause and the case was dealt with conscientiously, so that everyone might learn a lesson.

Our hsien has achieved positive results in supervising rural use of electricity, but our work is still far from being enough. We must remain modest and prudent and strive to make still greater contribution toward developing rural use of electricity.

- Revolutionary Committee of Kaoch'un Hsien, Kiangsu Province

* * *

SPORT

China's 1972 National Diving and Water-Polo Championships Close

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 11, 1972)

china's 1972 national diving and water-polo championships were held between august 28 and september 8 in changsha, capital of hunan province. more than 200 men and women competitors from ten provinces and municipalities, one autonomous region and the chinese people's liberation army took part.

the participants learned from and helped one another. their concerted efforts advanced diving and water-polo to higher standards.

the shanghai municipal water-polo team, winner in the event, enthusiastically helped coach the newly-formed kiangsu provincial team, which is composed mostly of young workers. before their match, the two teams had a discussion to exchange experience.

kwangtung diver liang po-hsi, who has taken part in many domestic and international contests, helped many young teammates master difficult dives. one of them is lao shu-cheng, who won second place in the junior event for women's springboard diving. liang po-hsi himself placed third in the senior springboard event.

the divers and water-polo players took time out to visit shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, and places in changsha where chairman mao engaged in revolutionary activities in his early years.

in team total, the hupeh team won first place in girls platform and springboard diving, the hunan team won first place in the boys events, the shanghai team won first place in women's diving and the kwangtung team won first place in men's diving. shanghai came first in water-polo.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

China's Crack Spinners' Brigade Makes New Achievements

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 10, 1972)

china's well-known spinners' brigade, the hao chien-hsiu brigade, has been turning out many new varieties of fine yarn as well as training a large number of cadres and technicians for the country's growing textile industry since it came into being two decades ago.

fifteen spinners who worked at one time or another in the brigade have become leading cadres, while another 160 have left the brigade to work as mechanics in textile mills. twentytwo persons in the brigade have joined the communist party and thirty the communist youth league. hao chien-hsiu herself is now a leading member of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee and leading cadre of a textile mill.

the brigade was named after a woman spinner at the tsingtao no. 6 state cotton mill, who in 1951 introduced a new but simple method for cutting down the rate of cotton waste to 0.25 per cent of the amount of yarn spun. this was six times less than the then existing average rate in tsingtao. tending 400 spindles during a shift, hao chien-hsiu sometimes achieved a minimum waste rate of 0.056 per cent. in 1952, the brigade in which she worked was named the "hao chien-hsiu brigade."

an appeal for launching a socialist emulation campaign among china's textile workers was made by the brigade soon after its founding. the brigade was cited a national model brigade and its representatives attended the national conference of model textile workers. at the conference, the brigade was presented with a banner bearing the inscription: "always play the role of a locomotive."

the brigade has maintained its honour and made constant progress in the past two decades though its composition has changed from time to time. it has overfulfilled production quotas every month, every quarter and every year. during the 1958 big leap forward, the brigade distinguished itself in high speed spinning. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it succeeded in spinning over thirty new varieties while producing top-quality fine yarn.

remodelled and fitted out with high speed spindles, the tsingtao no. 6 state cotton mill now spins yarn from synthetic fibres as well as cotton. the hao chien-hsiu brigade was the very brigade assigned to trial-spin polyester yarn. the workers successfully adapted their skill to the new material after repeated trials.

spinning had to be kept at a low speed in summer owing to high temperature and moisture, according to the old practice of the mill. in 1968, the hao chien-hsiu brigade decided to make a breakthrough. the spinners boldly raised the spinning speed from 280 to 320 revolutions per minute. serious breakages occurred at first. the workers rubbed soap on the steel rings and solved the problem. with the hao chien-hsiu brigade taking the lead, the mill's output in the third quarter of that year topped that of the second quarter by 2.4 per cent.

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Southwest China City Hospital Carries Forward Traditional Medicine

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 10, 1972)

the chengtu no. one people's hospital in southwest china's szechwan province has successfully treated 50 diseases by a combined therapy of chinese traditional and western medicine. eighty per cent of its attending physicians of western medicine have learned the techniques of chinese medicine.

in summing up its experience of combined therapy in the past dozen years, the hospital found this to be more effective than either chinese traditional or western medicine used alone.

there has been no death in any case of type b encephalitis treated and the recovery rate for tetanus comes to 94 per cent.

chinese medicine has a history of over three thousand years. since liberation, the party and the people's government have paid great attention to developing it. the great leader chairman mao issued the call "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level". in response to this, the hospital party committee in 1953 assigned medical workers to help doctors of the traditional school sum up their experience. it also arranged for doctors of the western school to study traditional medical skills. doctors of both schools cooperated to treat diseases by combined therapy.

the hospital has eight noted physicians of the traditional school, each having around 40 years of clinical experience. they have a number of important skills in internal medicine, gynaecology and acupuncture. the hospital party organization arranged time for them to sum up and improve their

experience, as well as undertake some important items of scientific research and act as consultants in critical cases.

chang cheng-an, a special research fellow of the chinese academy of sciences, has been a traditional physician for 43 years and specializing in disorders of the nervous system. the hospital assigned a middle-aged doctor to learn his skills and help him sum up his experience.

based mainly on the clinical experience of veteran physicians of the traditional school, medical workers of the hospital since early 1971 have written 39 medical papers by summing up the results of scientific research made by the various departments of the hospital over the past dozen years. they have compiled 160 formulas of herbal preparations.

as part of the hospital's arrangements for doctors and nurses of the western school to learn the traditional art of healing, ten experienced doctors of the western school were sent to study in the traditional chinese medicine institute. all attending physicians and other leading medical workers are assigned to short-term courses in traditional medicine in turn. the hospital often holds lectures on special topics and discussions on cases to popularize traditional medical skills.

TIBET

Ancient Town on Hsikang-Tibet Plateau Flourishes

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 11, 1972)

an ancient town tucked away in craggy mountains on the hsikang-tibet plateau is now thriving with new factories, schools, hospitals, shops and other establishments.

kangting, capital of the kantzu tibetan autonomous chou, has been a gateway from szechwan to tibet for more than a thousand years. under reactionary kuomintang rule, it was infested with gambling houses and opium dens. most people lived in misery and many died of cold and hunger. following the town's liberation in 1950, the party and government closed down all the gambling and opium dens and led the people in building up the town. population has more than doubled.

former serfs and other labouring people, who were downtrodden in the old society, have become masters of their own destiny. more than 100 of them have been elected to leading posts at various levels in the autonomous chou.

sixty-year-old kao kuei-an of tibetan nationality could not feed his family of six before liberation, though he toiled all the year round as a tea packer. his children often had to go begging. after liberation, they went to school and later either joined the army or became factory or government workers. kao kuei-an himself is now a leading cadre in a district.

pre-liberation kangting had no industry. today a number of enterprises have gone up on its outskirts, producing electricity, cement, asbesto products, pharmaceuticals, woollen fabrics and powdered milk, as well as machines and semi-mechanized implements for farming and livestock breeding. the asbesto products and woollen goods made in kangting are sold in many areas.

in addition, the town has more than 20 small factories and workshops set up by housewives and other residents.

new roads have been built and new shops opened in the town. a wide range of consumer goods, including locally made phrue (a kind of tweed), finished aluminium ware from tientsin and fabrics from shanghai, are on sale. at two of the state-owned shops, the varieties of goods have increased from some 1,000 in the early post-liberation period to more than 40,000, including many that meet the special needs of minority people.

in the old days, local farm products were exchanged at unequal values with manufactured goods from other areas. since liberation, the people's government has raised purchase prices of local products on four occasions while reducing retail prices of manufactured goods on three occasions. this has increased the real income of local tibetan people. formerly they used to give 12 kilogrammes of barley for one kilogramme of table salt. now they get the same amount of table salt at the price of just one kilogramme of barley. for one kilogramme of brick tea, they now pay six kilogrammes of barley instead of 48 kilogrammes, which were required before.

bank savings of the city's population have increased several hundred times since the early post-liberation period.

before liberation, the labouring people were denied any opportunity for schooling. now there are primary and middle schools and all school-age children are enrolled.

the town had a poorly-equipped hospital with 15 sickbeds before liberation. now it has a modern hospital with over 200 sickbeds and nearly all factories and people's communes have clinics. they provide free medical care to tibetan people. many medical workers have been trained from among the minority people.

Tibet Hsien Trains Minority Cadres

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 11, 1972)

over 70 per cent of the cadres in nachu county in the tibet autonomous region are from tibetan and other minority nationalities, eightyeight per cent of the cadres in leading bodies at county, district and commune (township) levels are minority cadres. many hold top positions.

the county party and revolutionary committees have paid serious attention to training cadres from among minority people in line with the party's policy. some minority activists have been promoted to leading positions at various levels. tsaipei, a road repair worker from a poor herdsman's family, is now in charge of the work of highway maintenance and transport and communications in the county. he is noted for his serious attitude towards participation in labour alongside the workers and the study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao.

an activist in the township in the past, tuochi was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hungchi people's commune and party secretary of the commune party committee. under his leadership, the commune has greatly expanded animal husbandry and become an advanced unit on the north tibet grassland.

ahpu, vice-chairman of the kungma district revolutionary committee, works conscientiously. a snowstorm took place during the 1972 spring festival and the temperature dropped suddenly. lambs were endangered. his effective leadership helped commune members in successfully combating the snowstorm, protecting livestock, and ensuring a normal life.

the county party and revolutionary committees select minority cadres for institutes of higher learning and party schools. besides, they run study classes and cadres schools to train minority cadres in rotation. the veteran cadres help the new raise their understanding of policy and work skill. the county party committee selected some new minority cadres last winter to form five mao tsetung thought propaganda teams with veteran cadres as leaders. they went to communes and production brigades to make investigations and help them carry out the party's policies in the animal husbandry areas. tempered through practical struggle, the minority cadres raised their ideological level and work ability.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article on 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1972)

the

"people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "the mind of the hundreds of millions of african people is expressed". the article reads:

the 8th conference of heads of state and government of east and central african countries has come to a successful close in dar es salaam, capital of tanzania. the communique and resolutions adopted at the conference reiterate the firm determination to support the african national liberation movements, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, thus making contribution to the promotion of the african people's cause of unity against imperialism. we are glad about the successes of the conference and extend our warm congratulations on this.

at present, the armed struggle of the people of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) against the portuguese colonialists and the struggle of the people of azania, zimbabwe and namibia against the white racist regimes are developing in depth. the independent east and central african countries have gained successive new victories in their struggle against external aggression and subversion and against big power hegemony and played an important role in supporting the people's struggle in southern africa. the achievements of the dar es salaam conference are a manifestation of the excellent situation in the east, central and southern africa and the whole africa in general. its resolutions have expressed the mind of the hundreds of millions of african people.

the conference fully demonstrates the firm will of the african peoples to fight in unity. in an atmosphere of neighbourliness, unity and friendship, it discussed the urgent questions in the east and central african areas and sternly denounced colonialism and imperialism of all descriptions. it emphasized, "armed struggle is the only way through which colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern africa and guinea (bissau) can be eliminated." this is the right conclusion drawn by the african people from their intimate experience of protracted struggle and the triumphant road of the oppressed nations to gain liberation.

the anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggles of the people of azania, zimbabwe, namibia, mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) have always had the sympathy and support of the many countries and people in africa, asia and latin-america. as the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african and rhodesian racist regimes have for years the backing of colonialism and neo-colonialism, the african people's struggle for national liberation is by no means a regional question, but an important component part of the contemporary revolutionary movements of the people all over the world. the decision adopted at the conference to intensify support and assistance for the african liberation movements is another important contribution to the just struggle of the african people and it is a source of encouragement for the cause of unity against imperialism in asia, africa and latin-america.

the african people are the close friends of the chinese people. every victory of theirs means a support to us. we are following with attention their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, regarding the struggle as our own. we are deeply convinced that the struggle of various countries in africa for safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing national economy will undoubtedly be crowned with new successes. so long as they strengthen unity, persevere in protracted armed struggles and rely on their own strength, the african people, who remain under the domination of colonialism and racialism, will surely win final victory in their national liberation struggles exclamation

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

President of Argentine Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

dora mason de malone, president of the argentine table tennis federation, arrived here by air yesterday evening for the first asian table tennis championships and the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

she was welcomed at the airport by liu feng, deputy secretary-general of the championship organizing committee.

AAATT TOURNAMENT

Peking Reception for Delegates to Preparatory Committee Meeting for AAA Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the all-china sports federation gave a reception this evening in the great hall of the people to warmly welcome the delegates and non-voting delegates to the preparatory committee meeting for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships. they met the delegates before the reception.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america. toasts were proposed by wang meng; nara shumsher, president of the all-nepal table tennis association; amin abou-heif, acting president of the african table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis association; and danilo aravena ross, sub-director of the bureau of sports and recreation of chile.

on behalf of chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, wang meng extended a warm welcome to the friends present.

he said: "the holding of an asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament will accord with the common aspirations of the people and table tennis players of asia, africa and latin america for friendship and unity, and will be of great significance to the development of table tennis on these continents. we are confident that, with the joint efforts of our friends and comrades from various countries, your meeting will surely be a complete success."

nara shumsher spoke next. "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last year demonstrated to the world," he said, "that friendship can be promoted by tournaments held in the true spirit of 'friendship first and competition second.' it was present throughout the tournament and i bear witness to the fact that a very warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed and we made many new friends in different countries of asia, africa and latin-america. if future tournaments are held

in the same spirit, i am sure it will be held in the same spirit of friendship, then such future tournaments will go a very long way towards promoting friendship between the peoples of asia, africa and latin america."

amin abou-heif said: "friendship among the peoples of asia, africa and latin america has manifested the unity among them in various fields. in the field of sports in general and in table tennis in particular, we are devoting ourselves to strengthening and consolidating such friendship so as to promote fraternity and peace among the peoples of various countries and to eliminate the forces of colonialism, zionism, racial segregation and their lackeys.

"i wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the a.t.t.u. on the unprecedented success of its first asian table tennis championships. this is the first time in asian history that so many asian countries take part in championships of this kind."

"i extend to all of you my best wishes for full success in your efforts for achieving your noble objectives," he added.

on behalf of latin america, danilo aravena ross extended greetings to the opening of the meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american invitational tournament.

he said that next year's asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament would help to consolidate the unity and friendship among the peoples of the three continents.

he said: "we hope that there will be a participation as large as possible in such a splendid tournament in an atmosphere of equality and fraternity." "we foresee that the asian-african-latin american invitational tournament will be a full success, and this tournament will be a sign that the peoples of the world will score great successes, when they are united, defend their dignity and freely support one another."

diplomatic envoys and officials in peking of some asian, african and latin american countries were present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, ting hsueh-sung, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and hsu yin-sheng, and representatives of chinese table tennis players.

Preparatory Committee Meeting for Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

a meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american (a.a.a.) table tennis friendship invitational tournament opened here today.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity. through full and democratic consultations, a resolution was unanimously adopted to hold the first a.a.a. tournament in peking between august-september 1973.

attending the meeting were: the delegation of the chilean table tennis federation led by plutarco zuniga caro, president of the federation; the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by bae myong gyu, president of the association and deputy president of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.); the delegation of the table tennis association of ecuador led by luis rodriguez rendon, president of the association; the delegation of the table tennis association of egypt with hassan abou heif as its leader and ahmed shehata aly as its deputy leader; the delegation of the japan table tennis association led by hisao kido, vice-president of the association and representative of the president of the a.t.t.u.; the mauritius delegation led by rambocus chintaman, first vice-chairman of the mauritius sports association; the delegation of the all-nepal table tennis association with nara shumsher, president of the association, as its leader and nripendra singh as its deputy leader; the delegation of the table tennis association of nigeria led by a.a. efunkoya, president of the association; the delegation of the tanzanian table tennis association led by henry m.o. clemens, president of the association; and the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china led by sung chung, acting president of the association and honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u.

others who attended the meeting were: sabki, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the malaysian table tennis delegation; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the

a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; amin abou heif, acting president of the african table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis association; dora mason de malone, president of the argentine table tennis federation; danilo aravena ross, sub-director of the bureau of sports and recreation of chile; luis uribe, member of the colombian table tennis association; helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis federation; cesar betalleluz, president of the peruvian table tennis federation; and victorio zecchi, president of the table tennis federation of uruguay.

plutarco zuniga caro, leader of the delegation of the table tennis federation of chile, and bae myong gyu, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea, presided over the meeting.

sung chung, leader of the delegation of the chinese table tennis association, made a speech of welcome. on behalf of the all-china sports federation, the chinese table tennis association and chinese physical culture workers, he extended cordial greetings to the meeting and a warm welcome to all those attending the meeting.

plutarco zuniga caro said in his opening address: we hope this meeting will really represent the common aspirations of the people of asia, africa and latin america, and strengthen their friendship and unity as well as those of the people of the world.

the delegates pointed out in their discussion that the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament would help promote the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the three continents and improve table tennis on these continents. they said they would contribute their share to the success of the tournament.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Central Labor Organization of Bolivia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met the delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia and gave a banquet in its honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association; liu hsi-chang, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members of other organizations hsueh tuan, han hsi-ya and shih chin-no.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF HO HSIANG-NING

Messages of Condolence on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death from Friendly Personages, Mass Organization Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

friendly personages and mass organizations of a number of countries have sent messages to the chinese departments concerned expressing condolences over the death of ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the above-mentioned friendly personages include the following japanese figures:

aiichiro fujiyama,
zentaro kosaka,
yoshimi furui,
hideji kawasaki,
seiichi tagawa,
tokuma utsunomiya,
tomomi narita,
yoshikatsu takeiri,
kozo sasaki,
hisao kuroda,
kenzo nakajima,
kaheita okazaki,
tsunejiro hiratsuka,
seimin miyazaki,
kinkazu saionji,
tadashi yaoita,
bon shiraishi,
jisaku eguchi,
masao shimizu,
torao miyakawa,
yoko matsuoka,
tomoo hirooka,
mitsuo mutai,
mitsuharu yamamoto,
jiro enjoji,
eijun otani,
keibun nishikawa,
haruko kobori,
shichiro hozumi,

toshio tanaka,
hisao ishino,
yusaku yayama,
kogoro uemura,
shigeo nagano,
yoshihiro inayama,
wataru tajitsu,
koji asai,
sumio hara,
shigeichi koga,
tatsuzo mizukami,
yosomatsu matsubara,
hisashi tsuda,
hosai hyuga,
norishige hasegawa,
haruo suzuki,
hiro hiyama,
magosaburo yoshimura,
yasuji saito,
shonai morii,
den kawakatsu,
ichizo kimura,
kazutsura kawase,
shizuo asada,
jo sengoku
and kenichiro ishii.

messages of condolence were also sent from the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship and the japanese women's society for japan-china friendship.

madame han suyin has also sent a message of condolence.

a message of condolence from the soviet-chinese friendship society is received.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Delegation of Egyptian Anaesthetists' Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted the delegation of the anaesthetists' association of egypt. the host and guests had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including

tsao ke-chiang, kuo hsing-kuo, pai hsiang-ku, huang chia-szu, lin chiao-chih, kao chin-o, hsu shou-jen and fan kuang.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was present.

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1972)

the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, left for kwangchow by air today after a visit to shanghai. the delegation is being accompanied by cheng fei, department director of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

the egyptian guests were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and chen ah-ta, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the guests arrived in shanghai by plane on september 7 from peking. they visited factories and the shanghai industrial exhibition to the warm welcome of local workers.

ma tien-shui had given a banquet in honour of the visiting delegation. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant friendship between the peoples of china and egypt.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Ho Hsiang-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka sent a message on september 7 to liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, expressing condolences on the death of ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i am shocked to learn of the death of your mother which overwhelms me with grief and sorrow. it moves one to tears to recall that your mother, filled with virtue, had devoted her whole life to the building of a new china and to the

promotion of friendship between japan and china, sparing no energy and rendering every meritorious service. i hereby wire you to express my wish that she rests in peace and to extend my deep condolences.

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira Sends Message of Condolence on Ho Hsiang-ning's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira sent a message on september 7 to liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, expressing condolences on the death of ho hsiang-ning, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learned with grievous sorrow the sudden news of the death of your old mother. recalling that your mother had devoted her life to national construction and to the promotion of japan-china friendship, i cannot help treasuring the memory of her virtuous deeds and sharing your grief., i express hereby my profound condolences.

Yoshimi Furui and Other Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto, leading members of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and sadaji kanemitsu, secretary of the office.

other guests present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other representatives of the liaison office.

present were leading members of chinese organizations wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, yang wei, chang chi-chuan, chao mao-chun, wu shu-tung, lin li-yun, chen kang, lin po, li meng-ching, shih chih-yi and ting min.

the banquet was permeated with an atmoshpere of friendship. liu hsi-wen and yoshimi furui proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the people of china and japan and to the constant expansion of economic exchange between the two countries. they pledged continuous effort for the earlier normalization of relations between china and japan.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Minister Wang Meng Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Nepalese National Sports Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, president of the nepalese national sports council, and the delegation of the council he is leading were honoured at a banquet this evening given by wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

among the guests were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. subba; nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation to the first asian table tennis championships in peking, and mrs. shumsher; and other nepalese friends.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chen pei-min, wang chih-fan, chi pao-shu, wei ming and chou cheng.

in their speeches at the banquet, the host and guest wished that the time-honoured friendship between china and nepal would grow continuously.

Chairman of Nepal Transport Corporation Fetes Chinese Trolley-Bus Survey Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 10, 1972)

s.p. upadhyaya, chairman of the nepal transport corporation, gave a reception here on the evening of september 8 in honour of the chinese trolley-bus survey team which was leaving for home.

present at the reception were prayag raj singh suwal, minister of works, transport and health; ganesh bahadur gurung, minister of state for works and transport; dilli sher rai, assistant minister of transport and works; and other government officials.

present also were hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim and, hsu liang, economic counsellor, of the chinese embassy in nepal.

the chinese survey team arrived here on may 2 this year on the invitation of the government of the kingdom of nepal. upon the conclusion of the survey for a trolley-bus line on the highway from kathmandu to bhaktapur, the team left here yesterday for home.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

a 15-member delegation of chinese agricultural scientists led by lin shan, secretary-general of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, left here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by tiao ping-chang, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and su ke-man, a leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

Vacationing Group of CPC Party Workers Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

a vacationing group of party workers of the communist party of china left here by train today for holidays and a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. head of the group is wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, and deputy head is kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee.

it was seen off at the railway station by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Anniversary of China-Vietnam Friendship Association Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

the china-viet nam friendship association gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 14th anniversary of its founding.

among the guests were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were ting hsi-lin, a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of other organizations chang ying-wu, shen wei-liang, chu chuan-hsien, yu wei-hsin, chao chun-cheng and hsing jen-hsien.

two chinese documentaries, one on china's latest archaeological discovery and the other showing songs and dances, were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Li Hsien-nien and Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Pakistan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his wife, and shafqat ali quraishi, chief manager of the foreign department of the bank.

present at the meeting was b. ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in peking.

also present were keng tao-ming and wang yu-cheng, deputy general managers of the bank of china, and leading members of other departments concerned including yeh cheng-chang, hsi yeh-sheng and hsiao kuei-chung.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationing Romanian Officers Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1972)

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the vacationing romanian officers group led by lieutenant general constantinescu petre-corneliu, director of the general logistics department of the armed forces of romania.

among the guests were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, colonel ion dubestianu, military attache of the embassy, and their wives.

present were chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, hu peng-fei, liao kuan-hsien, pan yung-ti, wang ming-hsiu, chu kai-yin and kan mai; and lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania.

wang hsin-ting and constantinescu petre-corneliu proposed toasts to the constant growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people and armies of china and romania.

the group arrived in peking by air yesterday. wang hsin-ting and chang ling-pin were at the airport to welcome the romanian officers.

also present were iosif chivu and colonel ion dubestianu and their wives.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Minister Wang Meng Meets Leader of Thai Table Tennis Delegation Chumpol Lohachala

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1972)

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met chumpol lohachala, leader of the visiting thai table tennis delegation.

chu tse, leading member of a chinese organization, was present on the occasion.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL